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THE FRONT PAGE—

WE HAVE been somewhat reluctant to hang too many expectations upon the projected visit of Their Majesties to Canada, because it appeared to us that it would be too easy for either Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini to stop it at the last moment by performing some threatening gestures; and it is obviously very much in the interests of both those gentlemen to stop it if they possibly can. But the best information now obtainable from England is to the effect that the autocratic rulers will not be permitted to stop the visit by anything short of a declaration of war; and that is an extreme step which they are most unlikely to take. An ordinary crisis, such as Herr Hitler could promote by a bombastic speech, is evidently not considered as sufficient to require His Majesty's presence at the seat of Empire. The means of communication are now so easy and rapid that his relations with his British Ministers can be almost as effectively maintained while he is in Canada or on the ocean as while he is at Buckingham Palace. His complete absence from his own territory, as for example during his visit to the United States, would be another matter; but he can always get back to Canadian soil from that country at a few hours' notice.

THERE is an interesting constitutional point about the visit to the United States, which may lead to the establishment of a new and very significant precedent. When visiting a foreign country, His Majesty is supposed to be accompanied by his Foreign Minister. But he has now quite a large number of Foreign Ministers in respect of the different Dominions over which he reigns, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs in Canada, who happens very fortunately to be the Prime Minister, is just as much the King's Foreign Minister as Lord Halifax. It would be a very great aid towards the success of the visit to Washington, if His Majesty were to be accompanied by Mr. King rather than by Lord Halifax—not that either of these gentlemen is less trusted than the other by the American people, but that Canada is better understood and would not be suspected of any insidious projects. This arrangement would leave Lord Halifax and Mr. Chamberlain free to deal with European entanglements at close range if any such should develop during the King's absence from England, and would at the same time impart to the American visit just the right informal and non-diplomatic atmosphere.

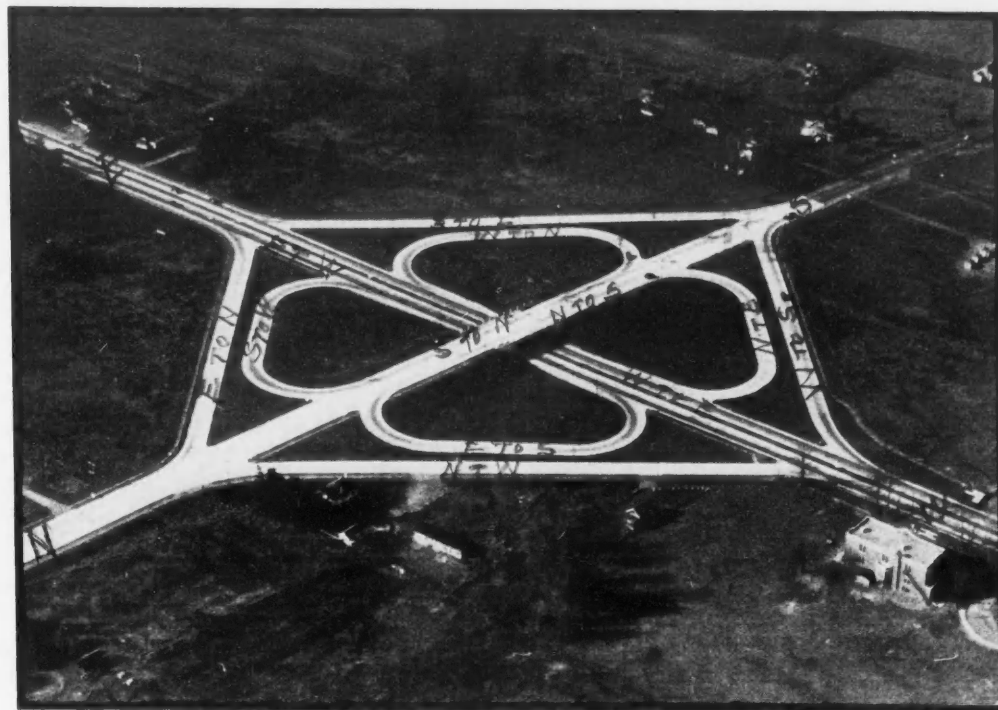
Broadcaster and Paper

IT IS with some regret that we have noted a tendency on the part of Mr. George McCullagh, the well known radio broadcaster, to identify himself with the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, the old and widely influential morning newspaper of Ontario. There are certain limits to the behavior and policies of a great newspaper, which are not necessarily applicable to the behavior and policies of an individual, even of a rich and energetic individual and an able broadcaster; and we are sorry to see that Mr. McCullagh is making the *Globe and Mail* ignore those limits as freely as he ignores them himself. It is all right, it may even be a good thing, for him to ignore them; they are not for him to observe; he is a young man, and an earnest man, and the public makes allowances for both his youth and his earnestness. But the *Globe and Mail* is not, or at any rate should not be, young in the sense of being inexperienced or impulsive or inadequately informed; it cannot make up for these things, as Mr. McCullagh can, by personal charm and obvious sincerity.

It is all right for Mr. McCullagh to advocate the abolition of the provincial Legislatures; it merely shows that the history of Canada has not sunk very deeply into his consciousness. Some twenty years ago there were American writers who thought that France and Germany, Italy and Turkey, Sweden and Finland, Greece and Roumania and Poland, ought to surrender their various sovereignties and enter into a United States of Europe just as the thirteen colonies entered into the United States of America. It was a nice idea, and if Europe had had no history it might have been a workable idea; but Europe has a history, and these American writers did not know or understand it. Canada has a history too, and the Provinces are the products of that history, and we do not like to see the *Globe and Mail* exhibiting such ignorance of that history as to propose the wiping out of the provincial legislative power. For Mr. McCullagh, a private citizen and a broadcaster, to propose it can do little harm and may even do good, by drawing attention to the extent to which the provincial sovereignty has been exaggerated and misused at the expense of the common national interest. For a great, old and serious newspaper to do so is different. A newspaper is an institution; a broadcaster, as yet, is not. A newspaper has an editor; a broadcaster has not.

Christendom in Mourning

ON ANOTHER page there appears a tribute by a great American publicist to the beloved Pope who passed away last week, a tribute which expresses more eloquently than we could ourselves the feelings of the entire Christian world, but one with which SATURDAY NIGHT desires to associate itself in the fullest degree. In a period which must surely be among the most perplexing with which any head of



CANADA'S FINEST HIGHWAY is undoubtedly the "Middle Road" from Toronto to Hamilton. Here is one of the efficient grade-separation cloverleaves, as seen from the air.

—Photo by F. Scott, Lorne Park, Ont.

the Church has had to deal during the nineteen hundred years of its history, Pope Pius XI has kept steadily before him the ideal of the infinite importance of the individual human being in the sight of God, the ideal which was the great gift of Christianity to the world; and in the upholding of that ideal he has fought against every form of rival philosophy and contrary doctrine, and especially against those current modern heresies which seek to make a god of the state, the party, the proletariat, the race, or the strong and ruthless man. It is a struggle which must have caused him infinite sorrow; and which yet must have brought him great consolation when he realized, as he may often have done, that because of it the true forces of Christendom are more united today than they have been for centuries past.

The Mackenzie Speech

THERE can be no doubt that the Hon. Ian Mackenzie of Vancouver, Minister of National Defence, knows how to raise an uproar in the House of Commons. In the first paragraph of his speech of last week he expressed the desire to "discuss the issues (of the Bren Gun contract) as fairly, calmly and moderately as I can." In the second paragraph he spoke of the "sinister alliance" between the Leftists who had for years attacked his estimates "with a sustained malevolence" and the old Tories who "did more to destroy national defence between 1930 and 1935 than was ever done before in the history of Canada." In the third paragraph he referred to "the splenic dominion, the member for Mount Royal," to "this quibbling romancer, the member for Weyburn," and to "his cynical colleague, the member for Rosetown-Biggart," and passed on to a light allusion to the "Prussian mentality" of the member for Waterloo South. When this led to a demand for a retraction he proceeded to declare that the last-named gentleman had "never been loyal to party or principle in all his life." When the attendant uproar had died down he spoke of the articles "by a man named Drew" in "a nickel journal." By this time he had the House in such a temper that one or two other members began to display regrettable freedom in the use of language of even greater pungency, which was unfortunately left in Hansard while some

of the Hon. Minister's asides, if the gallery reporters are to be trusted, were removed from the record. There was then about half a Hansard page of comparative calm, and then the C.C.F. were referred to as "that grand aggregation of red-flaggers" and "the semi-communist wing of Canada," which led Mr. Woodsworth to raise a point of order, to which Mr. Mackenzie wittily replied: "I have the greatest pleasure in accepting the apology of the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre." After that point of order had been cleared up, there remained only two Hansard pages of the Minister's speech, in the course of which he managed to deal with some points relating to the Bren negotiations, and to state that while they were going on "the pressure was entirely from the (British) War Office upon Canada and not from Canada upon the War Office."

AND that, unfortunately, touches the very heart and essence of the whole deplorable Bren Gun controversy. The British War Office was in the picture to the extent of 5,000 guns; the Canadian Government to the extent of 7,000. The British War Office wanted its guns to be produced in Canada, both in order to enlarge its own available sources of supply and to encourage Canada to get into production for herself. But we find it extraordinarily difficult to adopt Mr. Mackenzie's view that the War Office pressed for the contract to be awarded to Major Hahn. Certainly the Commissioner whose report was under discussion does not say so. It is abundantly clear from the evidence that the War Office wanted the contract to be undertaken by a government plant. It is replied to that that the defence estimates would not allow of setting up such a plant; but it is also clear from the evidence that no very large sum had to be put up by Major Hahn and his associates in order to acquire the Inglis plant and get it working. At any rate the Canadian Government did not respond to the War Office's pressure on that point, whatever they did on others.

IT IS true that there was pressure by the War Office upon Canada about Major Hahn. But it was not pressure to have Major Hahn given any contracts. It was pressure to have Major Hahn properly accredited "as representative of the Canadian Government" before the War Office would give him any

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WHAT gets Hitler and Mussolini down about the democracies more than anything else is that with their incredible lack of efficiency they still have all the money.

The ancient Stoics may have been pretty good, but we would like to see them put to the test of sitting through the second picture on a double-bill program.

These are undoubtedly uncomfortable days for the King Ministry, remarks Oscar, with the Opposition out Bren gunning for them.

There may still be some argument as to whether Premier Chamberlain will go down into history. But there is no doubt that his umbrella will.

According to the newspapers, King George and Queen Elizabeth are to be shown all the beauty spots in Canada when they visit us in May. Ottawa, we hear, has already purchased miles of bunting to decorate the railway debt.

Another reason why we're glad there is disunity in Canada is the realization of the fact that nothing would unite this country so thoroughly as fortifications along the United States border.

Timus, who is a pessimist, says that he hopes to visit the World's Fair this summer, provided that he can get leave from the front line.

You have to admit that Hitler isn't responsible for all the world's ills. So far nobody has been able to pin the Irish terrorist movement on him.

Capitalism is still alive and kicking.—Financial Paper. And you may depend upon it, as long as it is alive it will be kicking.

Our era will no doubt be famous for two idealistic presidents: President Wilson of the United States for having conceived the League of Nations and President George McCullagh of the *Globe and Mail* for having conceived the Leadership League.

Utopia is going to seem a strange place also for the reason that the radios will have a device that automatically eliminates the advertising.

It's hard to say which is the most menacing thing about a policeman, remarks Horace, his revolver or his piece of chalk.

It is reported that the Japanese are contemplating making an official declaration of war against China. The fault is China's, of course, for having turned something that began lightly into a serious business.

Esther says she has become convinced that there won't be a world war this year. She says that all the leading statesmen expect that there will be, but her tea-cup reader says no.

—NOTE AND COMMENT

information about the Bren Gun. The War Office would not have anything to do with Major Hahn unless the Canadian Government would take responsibility for him. But the Department of National Defence was exceedingly anxious that Major Hahn should get information about the Bren Gun. He was the only man whom it desired to get that information—much of which, as the War Office intimated to Mr. Vincent Massey, was "of a secret nature which normally is not given to other than government officials." National Defence was in a hurry about it; it cabled Mr. Massey that the matter was urgent; Mr. Massey, feeling the pressure but being very anxious not to get in wrong with the War Office, cabled the Canadian Department of External Affairs asking to be instructed about Major Hahn's credentials "by tomorrow if possible." He received a reply from the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Mackenzie King): "Have discussed matter with Minister of National Defence. You might request War Office to give Major Hahn, as representing Canadian Government in this particular, any information which they consider desirable and necessary to enable National Defence to reach conclusion on possibility produce Bren Gun in Canada."

AFTER the receipt of this communication through Mr. Massey, the War Office could do nothing more than assume that Major Hahn was the person whom the Canadian Government desired to act as its representative in securing for it the highly confidential information in its possession regarding the Bren Gun. The theory that Major Hahn was forced upon the Canadian Government on account of the immense confidence which the War Office reposed in him is simply not tenable. Whatever responsibility there is for the choice of Major Hahn, Herbert Plaxton and the firm of Cameron, Pointon and Merritt as the proper people to manufacture Bren guns in Canada must be shouldered by the Department of National Defence. It cannot possibly be maintained that the British War Office had anything to do with it. And of course, if it was a good contract, there is no reason why National Defence should be anxious to blame it on War Office.

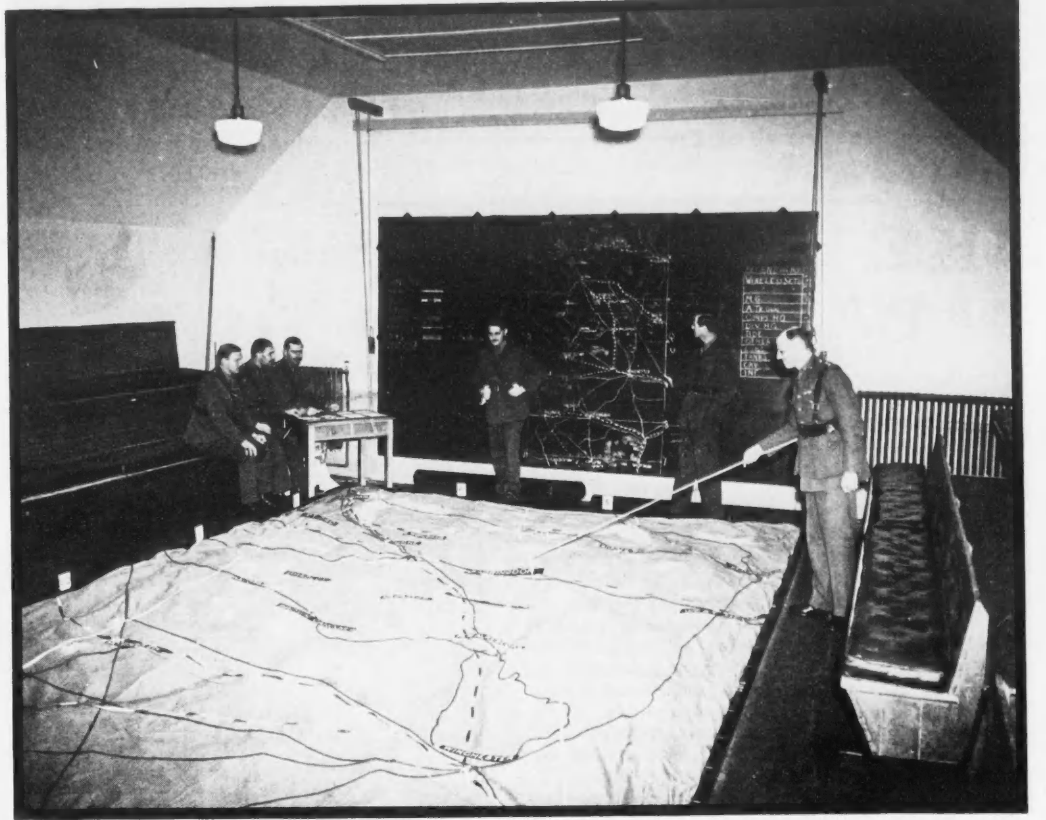
The Law and the Unions

NOTHING could be more significant of the inevitable trend in labor organization than the fact that rival factions of the United Automobile Workers are now suing one another in the United States courts in order to find out which of them has the legal right to control that important organization. Only a few short months ago, the idea of any such procedure would have been considered preposterous, and the factions, if they found themselves unable to settle their differences by peaceful means, would have resorted to the customary methods of blackjacking, shooting and terrorizing, with the customary result, that the less scrupulous of the two factions inevitably acquired the supremacy in the union. The courts were regarded as a place where capitalists might settle their differences, but workers never; and the only thing that was asked of the law was that it should declare that it had no interest in the affairs of organized labor.

But the law, in the United States at all events, has begun to take cognizance of labor organization to the extent of insisting that employers shall recognize it and negotiate with it. And from the moment when this was determined upon, it became evident that the law must also provide machinery for determining who among rival claimants should represent the workers in such negotiations. It will not be long, we imagine, before the internal affairs of labor organizations are as strictly regulated—solely with a view to preserving justice between their members—as the affairs of incorporated companies; though if it continues to be possible to get away with as much skulduggery in the unions as it is still possible to get away with in incorporated companies, the more piratically inclined union leaders need not wholly despair.

ALL sorts of difficulties will naturally arise in the early stages of the process of establishing labor unions as responsible bodies under the law. One such difficulty has already arisen in British Columbia, where a most extraordinary piece of legislation has been enacted, by which employers are required to recognize trade unions as bargaining bodies only so long as they contain more than 50 per cent of the employees eligible (which is quite all right), and so long as they were registered with the government previous to December 7, 1938 (which is very much all wrong). Obviously this is merely a temporary device to impede the progress of newer types of union organization, probably with a special view to the C.I.O. Needless to say, if the C.I.O. is objectionable on general grounds, it should be excluded upon those grounds, and not upon the ground that it did not happen to get control of a particular trade before the end of 1938. Such devices, however, are obviously temporary, and will disappear as the new principle of the legal responsibility of trade union organization becomes more widely recognized. We need hardly say that the increased recognition will have to come quite as much from the ranks of labor as from the ranks of the employers, and that as it progresses it will probably bring about a very profound change in the entire character and structure of union organizations, in the direction of a much greater degree of responsibility and continuity in the behavior of executive officers.

TWO INTERESTING PHASES of the recently invigorated British campaign for air protection and rearmament. Left, factory workers will "go to earth" in air-raid shelters like these, shown in process of construction. The concrete structures are to be covered with a huge mound of earth, above which the aerial-like pipes will protrude; in reality these latter are ventilating shafts designed to take in air from above any layer of poison gas which may be laid down. Right, a scene in the recently opened senior wing of the Staff College at Camberley. With map and canvas model, the advance of a mechanized force is being studied.



In the Wake of War In the Shanghai Settlement

BY DORA SANDERS CARNEY

THROUGH the open porthole, the river bank seemed very close. There were the green grasses, the hummocked grave-mounds, the small, ungainly trees. Then these were blotted out by a nearer shape, cold grey, the color of mist in distant valleys, the color of nullity, of death—a warship. The bow slid past, disclosing again the river bank, and a red brick house,—or rather, the shell of what had once been a red brick house.

We were approaching Shanghai. I pushed clothes anyhow into trunks, slammed them shut, locked my cabin door and went on deck. The river seemed filled with warships. Here and there, as we approached the docks, were merchant vessels flying the Japanese flag, unloading cargo. There were none of the little red and scarlet sampans that used to bob across the choppy waves, none of the junks, with tall brown sails square-set, that used to slide with stately dignity from bank to bank. Now we saw guns, pointing from polished decks, and wasp-like aeroplanes, poised for flight. Motor boats, painted grey or white, chugged to and fro with naval parties. On either side, were the ruins of a city.

I found myself beside a man who had known Shanghai for thirty years. "It is sad," I said. His voice was a sigh, a grieving. "It is very, very sad!"

THE part of the International Settlement that is still functioning as a city, and not an occupied zone, stands much as it always did. Tall buildings marshal on the Bund. The streets behind them flutter their gay Chinese banners above the rickshaws and the busses and the cars of varied sizes. You notice first the greater crowds. The sidewalks are a milling stream of people, the roads are jammed with vehicles. Even out in the residential districts, the crowds continue. There are four or five times as many beggars. Some are professionals in filthy rags, with bleary eyes and shaking hands held out for coppers, but others are apparently coolies or peasants of a better class, not yet accustomed to the whine or suppliant gestures of a well trained beggar. A woman, neatly dressed, her hair caught tightly in shining coils, is on her knees on the sidewalk, bowing with her forehead almost touching the cement. Beside her is a girl of

about thirteen, in a clean cotton suit, and with bobbed black hair. Both are perfectly silent, yet the pavement in front of them is wet with their tears. Another woman, cleanly dressed but with one leg missing, stands on her crutches holding out a tin cup, and watching the passersby with a set, indifferent apathy.

EVERY vacant lot in this district now accommodates a "squatter town." The houses are hovels with walls of mud and roofs of straw, standing wall to wall and row upon row. Every village houses hundreds of war refugees in its quarter or half-acre area. They abut on some of the nicest gardens in Shanghai, and the stench from their primitive living quarters, and their pigs and chickens, the swarm of flies that move in on them and their surroundings, the noise and clatter of a crowded village life, lived perforce much in the open, and of primitive spinning, dyeing and other industries, flourishing tax and rent free, and continuing late into the night, are adding another problem to the lot of the foreigner in Shanghai's International Settlement.

Empty houses, garages, warehouses and theatres all have their quota of war refugees. Two and three families live together in one room, or a single-car garage. Those who cannot pay need not, but for those who can, rents have soared sky-high. A room formerly worth two dollars a month now brings eight and ten times that amount. A young clerk earning thirty dollars a month told the writer he had to pay just that amount to get one room for himself and his family. "How do we eat?" he asked sadly.

THE Municipal Council, an International body, is also operating camps for destitutes. Last month's figures showed 110 such camps, accommodating nearly 70,000 refugees. While necessarily primitive, the neat camp huts of straw matting and bamboo are a great improvement on the squatter huts. Bathing facilities are partially solved by a bath squad, conducted by the Public Health Department, and equipped with trucks and sootow tubs. They make

the rounds of the camps, bathe as many refugees as possible, and issue them with sterile suits of clothing. In order that no refugee can dodge this treatment on a plea of having been already cleansed, when bathed he is stamped in a conspicuous place with indelible ink and a rubber stamp!

IT IS not only the living who must be accommodated in Shanghai. According to Chinese custom, those who died were formerly carried in their coffins to the surrounding fields, or sent up the various creeks and waterways to their ancestral homes. Under present conditions, this is impossible, and thousands of coffins are collecting in the Settlement, awaiting a happier day when they may be disposed in keeping with tradition. A familiar sight now are long wooden sheds, holding row upon row of coffins, stacked in tiers, and plainly visible through the open doorways to any curious passerby. Some of the coffins are worth thousands of dollars, fashioned of expensive woods, beautifully polished and elaborately decorated. Some day these coffins may indeed reach the imposing tombs of their family fathers; at present they wait, one of a varied and democratic row, with no more state surrounding them than is given the rough-hewn casket of a rickshaw coolie.

ALL these conditions exist inside the wide barbed wire fences and other strong defences that completely encircle the foreign areas of Shanghai. What lies without? You pass by the British, or perhaps the French sentries, and immediately afterwards the Japanese. Now you are on the battle ground—east, north, west or south, it doesn't matter in which direction you have come from the Settlement. Every bit of wall that remains standing is scarred with bullet or shrapnel holes. Among the weeds, heaps of rubble mark the sites of houses. A collection of white-washed brick alcoves shows where once a village flourished—the alcoves were little shops along the roadside. Every scrap of wood, door frames, flooring and so on, has been taken for firewood. Behind some trees stands a gaunt skeleton of

a university, and nearby, a bit of bright orange wall is all that remains of a temple. Trees are frequently shot away within a foot or two of the ground.

Along Hungjiao Road, Shanghai's foreign suburb, the big houses owned by Englishmen, Germans, Italians, Swiss, and other nationals all have their relics of the war. In some are gaping shell holes in wall or roof, in some the devastation caused by bombs. Here again are broken villages, like empty cartridge shells along the Road. The merciful little buildings of the Municipal Sanitarium are badly wrecked. The Blind School, built by British and American funds, is haunted by a white-haired Englishman, its founder. He points to the many holes in the red brick walls and black tiled roofs, to the shells that burst in the kitchen of the primary school, and the dormitory of the girls' building, to the bomb that wrecked the newly completed show-room. He tells with indignation how the committee planned to repaint his own quarters first. "I don't want my place painted till some of this is fixed! The first thing to do is the roofs. We've got to keep the weather out—a few holes in the walls don't matter so much!"

THE fields of the little farms round about are cultivated only in patches. Dense weeds are tangled in the bean and cotton fields. A man who has stayed in Shanghai all through the "trouble" says that summer has been kind to the district. It didn't look like this before the weeds grew. "Behind that mound by the side of the road, in that patch of ground, thousands of bodies are buried."

"Soldiers?"
"Soldiers and civilians, both."
It is good to come back past the sentries again, to streets which the war hordes have surrounded, but not passed over. The houses are pleasantly whole, and the noisy rabble that fills them is engaged in the normal pursuits of eating and working and playing. Even the coffin repositories are a symbol of peace, with their quiet, orderly rows awaiting the coming of happier times.

How we wait for the coming of happier times, we who live in the Wake of War!

A Word of Advice To a New Party Leader in Ontario

BY H. I. HELLMUTH

THE Conservative Party of Ontario have chosen a leader, and in such a way as to give encouragement not only to party stalwarts but to the public at large all over Canada. There is a chance now for Ontario getting away from the narrow provincialism which has cursed the Province for some years, and taking its proper place through a wider political view of Dominion affairs.

The election of Col. Drew in a regularly constituted Conservative convention, expressing a cross-section of opinion from one end of the Province to the other, and which cut right through the party machine, defeating its fondest hopes to retain control, was an achievement in itself. The man who was capable of accomplishing such a singular success can rightfully look upon it as a personal victory, and is deserving of all right-thinking people's congratulations. It is now up to such a leader to make every effort to retain the respect and confidence of those who lent their support and have given their trust into his hands and who are looking forward to other victories with expectation.

There are many pitfalls ahead, but not of such a serious nature as to cause misgivings to a leader who has his feet firmly enough on the ground to avoid stumbling into traps deliberately set, or which fate holds in store. This testing time will prove the caliber of Col. Drew, and bring out the qualities of leadership. It was said of a certain politician that it was unnecessary to set traps for him; he simply wandered round the field till he found one and then put his foot in it. Col. Drew will never be accused of going out of his way to get into like difficulties. If he may be lacking in political experience, this may prove an advantage rather than a handicap.

MISTAKES, if honest, are not judged harshly by the public. We have plenty of examples of these mistakes before us today. Stupidity, on the other hand, is considered a vice, not a virtue.

It would be stupid to be led into any controversy regarding the present Liberal Provincial-Dominion relationships. "Let them stew in their own juice" is an apt if vulgar phrase.

It would be unwise to pay attention to personal attacks or abuse by the disgruntled and dissatisfied elements in the community. The big man with a real purpose in life does not stoop to answer his detractors. The public can be trusted to appraise correctly the value of such remarks, and the man with an axe to grind or full of condemnation usually defeats himself.

It will be helpful to listen to what old politicians have to say. To sift the wheat from the chaff is a sign of intelligence. To adopt evil practices, old or new, is stupid and will prove fatal. To recognize that the party was at a pretty low ebb owing to evil practices is also a sign of intelligence, but does not necessarily call for condemnation so much as a resolve never to let the party fall so low again.

SOMEWHERE it has been written that a successful leader is one who rides a hobby, preferably a hobby that hits everybody in the eye and must be ridden with consistency. If a man becomes known as a persistent pursuer of a special type of reform, whether a housing scheme, work for youth, lower taxation, abolition of the patronage system, abolition of political interference in the civil service, handing over of services to the Dominion Government where duplication exists, or some equally worthy cause—whenever the subject comes up his name is mentioned and a definite following is assured at election time.

Each one of these hobbyists is a committee room in himself, and voluntary work of a political nature is better than that for which you pay. It follows, therefore, that the more popular the hobby a leader

rides the more people he finds working on his behalf, i.e., if he is sincere and dreams, talks and breathes his hobby and never lets the public forget it for one minute. The late Sir Richard McBride, ex-Premier of British Columbia, was an example of this, and "good roads for British Columbia" kept the Conservatives in power for many a year when the other Provinces were giving less attention to that subject.

POLITICS and policies, of course, are changing, and there is no set rule, but the principle remains the same. To enter into useless controversy, with great verbosity, is the sign of an empty brain and stamps one as an average politician but not as a leader. Let the people hear the leader talk, but when he talks it should be a treat—something to look forward to, not something to look back upon with disappointment. And when the leader talks, let him ride his hobby with dignity, tolerance and sincerity.

The man who has no opinion on a subject is wise to admit the fact. No man is supposed to know everything; the big man is the man who can say "I do not know." Col. Drew is a comparatively young man as age is counted today, and so is the present Premier of Ontario, but the Premier is old in politics—knows how to give and take in the rough and tumble of debate without losing his temper; with a winning smile he thrusts and parries. Where will the Colonel be when they cross swords? Will he be cool, impersonal and retain his poise? Will he smile at the jibes and thrusts of his adversary? Let us hope he will not stoop to wise-cracks whatever else he does.

An honest and sincere leader, to be successful, must be tolerant of all opinion, must have himself under control in all discussion. "Agree with

thine adversary quickly" does not mean agree with his ideas, but does mean agree that he has a right to his opinion. The wise-crack, the smart-alec delights his audience; everybody likes a buffoon, but solid opinion is rarely impressed with such antics, and is as a rule distrustful of this type in business or politics. A successful leader never lets the other fellow get under his skin—never loses his temper in public debate, because he knows once this happens his sword is down, his judgment gone. The more personal the attack, the more impersonal should be the answer.

Respect and admiration can be won only through unprejudiced and impersonal debate, which lends dignity to the proceedings. The public are entitled to have their affairs handled with respect, and the right type of dignity commands respect. Politeness, if sincere, disarms an adversary and wins the love of all. To score off an opponent with success, the retort must not only be witty but kindly.

To be smart at another's expense is cheap, and acts as a boomerang. Not only does the object of attack become an enemy, but other would-be friends are turned away.

TO GET an idea, to formulate from that idea a policy, to follow that policy through thick and thin, to sell that good idea to the people, to avoid all distraction, to never be side-tracked, dismayed or discouraged until accomplishment has crowned all effort, is the sign of a man of sincerity and the making of a statesman.

There is opportunity awaiting Col. Drew and the Conservative Party under his leadership for improving many provincial conditions. We all know that many reforms are long overdue in this the largest province of the Dominion. We each of us have our hobby, so let our prayer be that he will hit on ours to ride when, as a knight, he goes forth to win his spurs.

Pius XI Was A Great Man

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THOUGH he died saying that there were still "so many things to do," the commanding influence of Pius XI has only begun to make itself felt. In the deep disorder of his time he discerned the root of the disorder; in the savage struggles of his time he defined the issue at the heart of the struggle; in the darkness and the confusion he clarified the idea upon which the civilization of the West is founded, by which it will be restored and preserved.

This idea is the mold in which Western civilization has been formed. It is that because he is endowed with reason and can, therefore, choose between falsehood and the truth, man is an inviolable soul; that because he is an inviolable soul, man must never be treated as if he were a thing; and he can never finally surrender to arbitrary unreason and to brute force. Upon this conception of man depend all the institutions of Western civilization: the true liberty of the individual, the very conception of law, the grounds of justice, and unity among rational persons.

THE pontificate of Pius XI was one long protest against the denial of this conception of man. He protested in Russia, in Mexico, in Spain, in Germany, in Italy; what made the protest an influence which will shape the course of history was that it rose out of a clear understanding of that faith which, despite all the political and sectarian and dogmatic differences that divide them, is the basic and universal faith of Western men.

Thus he made plain to the discerning what will



GOOD—BUT NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

eventually become clear to almost all—that the essential issue is not between fascism and communism, not between authoritarianism and democracy, not between liberty and order, not between license and discipline, but between the faith which affirms and the heresies which deny that men are inviolable, responsible, rational, and free. Because he defined the real issue at the centre of the whole immense disorder, Pope Pius XI exercised a spiritual influence beyond that of any Pope in modern times.

Though in many parts of the world his church is persecuted, it is the fact, and experience will prove

it, that under his guidance its foundations have become stronger and more nearly universal than they have been for several centuries. Not for many generations has the moral energy of his church been so abundant; not for a long age has its intellectual life been so vigorous, so clarifying, and so creative.

Pius XI was equal to the historic test which he was called upon to meet. For he had the inner virtue of great men which is that, when they are put to the test, they know how to draw from that which is most essential in tradition, the understanding and the power to meet the test.

AN UNINSPIRED and mediocre man might easily have fallen into confusion and weakness. But this Pope was a great man. And so, as the disorder developed, he drew from that which is most fundamental and most universal in the tradition of his church, the capacity to see clearly and the strength to speak resolutely.

For that he is venerated in every land. Because of that the Prime Minister of Great Britain paid him a visit, not as a matter of perfunctory courtesy but of acknowledgment that he represented that conception of human life which civilized men cannot and will not surrender. That visit was an event without precedent in modern times, and its symbolic significance was immense. For in making that visit, the Prime Minister acted on behalf of all those who, though they have different creeds, have one faith. He was expressing their gratitude to the Pontiff who had declared its faith to a world that had almost lost it but is increasingly aware that the world must return to it. For this Pius XI will be long remembered, since his influence will long be felt.

AND so when in the future men come to define the place of Pius XI in history, they will perhaps say that he was in modern times the most catholic, in the sense of the most universal, defender of the faith that makes men civilized.



LINDA, A NEW CANADIAN. This life-size statue, a splendid example of the work of the famous Canadian sculptress, Elizabeth Wyn Wood, A.R.C.A., is now one of the prized possessions of the Winnipeg Art Gallery. It was presented to the Gallery by Bertram Brooker, well-known artist and writer of Toronto and a former resident of Winnipeg. His thoughtfulness and generosity have been acclaimed by the entire Press of Western Canada.

THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

WE HAVE received so many inquiries as to the origin, spelling and pronunciation of the name of Canada's newest Anglican archbishop, the Metropolitan of Canada and Archbishop of Nova Scotia (the Canada in his title is the original ecclesiastical province of that name, and is confined to the territory east of Ontario), that we took courage to write to him for first-hand information.

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WE DO NOT know what would have been the verdict if a poll could have been taken of the audience all over Canada which listened to a recent C.B.C. radio debate between Mr. Paul Martin of Windsor and Mayor Jamieson Bone of Belleville, ostensibly on the question whether the Dominion should provide funds for scholarships for brilliant students financially unable to take a university course. Our own inclination was to vote for both sides.

We should greatly like to see an advanced education made accessible to every young man and woman in Canada who exhibits a capacity for acquiring it and gives some promise of being able to make use of it after it is acquired. On that score we are strongly with Mr. Martin, though we hope that the method of selection among the candidates for scholarships will go beyond a mere adding up of marks on examination papers. But we should also like to see a considerable reduction in the cost of education, particularly that part of it which falls as a burden upon the taxes of the property owner; and in that matter we have some sympathy with Mr. Bone.

WE MUST, however, decline to accompany Mr. Bone in his theory that there must be too many educated people in Canada because so many educated people are on relief. The recipients of relief include persons of every conceivable degree of education and non-education, capacity and incapacity, mental and muscular endowment, technical and business training, and everything else. If unemployment proves that we have too many educated people, it proves also that we have too many uneducated people and too many people of every other conceivable description. There are indeed those who actually hold that we have too many people—not too many educated people, or too many farmers, or too many grocers, or too many newspaper editors, but just too many people—and that if we could get rid of one hundred thousand of our population we should automatically have one hundred thousand less people on relief. This does not appear to us to be at all probable, and our own conviction is that the explanation for unemployment must be sought somewhere else than in over-population, whether it be an over-population of university graduates or of any other class. As regards the reasons why any particular individual is unemployed, we suspect that chance enters very largely into that, and every time we meet a mature citizen who is on relief we say to ourselves that there but for the grace of God goes the present editor of SATURDAY NIGHT.

THERE may be some truth in Mr. Bone's assertion that some people make more money as a result of not having a university education. We hesitate to accept this as a valid argument against universities. It is not proved that the man who gets himself a million dollars is either happier or more useful to society or more beneficial to his family than an industrious and competent university professor with \$5,000 a year. It is true that there is no statistical measurement for either happiness or usefulness to society, and we have to rely a good deal upon guesswork for these two qualities; but most of the professors whom we have known seem to be reasonably happy and to have no regret about having acquired an education, while the millionaires seem to be worried about their millions and about what the public thinks of them, and inclined on the whole to regret that they did not get more education than they have. But on the question of families, statistics are a little more revealing; and there can be no doubt that the son of a professor or clergyman has a much better chance of getting into "Who's Who" than the son of a very rich man.

WE SHOULD like to see Mr. Martin get his national scholarships and Mr. Bone get his reduction in the taxation cost of education, and we do not see why both objects should not be pursued at the same time. If the universities were to receive a few hundred more students paid for by the Dominion Government, they would be able without altering the number of their students to eliminate a corresponding number of those whose fees are paid for them by their parents. The obvious way to do that is to increase the fees and thereby diminish the number of parents who are willing to part with so much money in order that their sons may later on have the privilege of becoming members of a university club. This would enable the universities to reduce their demands upon the public revenues,

and both Mr. Martin and Mr. Bone would be satisfied.

MR. BONE'S other contention, that education in Canada is rather largely misdirected, and that our schools aim at making university freshmen out of a great many people who have no qualifications for being university freshmen at all, is probably true. It may also be true that education costs rather more than it ought to; it is mostly run by public authorities, and it is a rather general experience that things that are run by public authorities cost more than they ought to. But it is quite another matter to say that there is too much education in Canada. Any quantity of education of the wrong kind is obviously too much education of that kind, but it does not at all follow that the same quantity of education of the right kind would be too much. As it is, the question of what is the right kind of education, and how we are to adapt the education to the requirements of the individual, is already being studied with very considerable care in several of our Provinces, and most of the changes that have recently been made in the curriculum and in the methods of teaching are designed to meet this objection that the schools do not afford the great majority of their pupils the kind of education that will be most useful to them in the kind of lives that they will have to lead.

ONE of the difficulties about education is that the amount of good which the student gets out of it depends largely upon the amount of interest, ambition and enthusiasm with which he pursues it. The student is not a passive element in the process, a sort of jug into which education is poured. He is more like a fire pump; you can take him to the edge of the stream and see that the suction end of the hose is in the water, but after that everything depends upon the amount of power in the pump itself.

As long as education was relatively difficult to obtain, there was some assurance that most of those who obtained it would be persons with a lively desire for it. We have now made it accessible to everybody, with the result that a great many of the persons who get it have no interest in it and no desire for it. This is largely the reason why the educationists have devoted themselves so much in recent years to the task of stimulating interest in their pupils and of eliminating from their curriculum those subjects in which it is most difficult to excite interest. This is a natural tendency in institutions where everybody has to be taught anyhow, whether they want to be taught or not, but it does not make for the best kind of education. The best kind of education is that which is *endured* by the ambitious student because he perceives that the things he is learning will become interesting and valuable to him later on; it is not the kind that is most interesting to him at the moment of its reception, when his faculties are still undeveloped and his knowledge of the significance of what he is learning is necessarily imperfect.

UP TO THE age of twelve the things that any boy or any girl needs to learn in school are pretty much the same things, no matter what sort of life he or she is destined to live after leaving school. With every year that we have added to the education process, the need for differentiation increases, and by the time we have gone on teaching everybody until they are eighteen years of age, we really need an extraordinary range of subjects and methods of instruction. This is a fact that we have failed to realize during the long decades in which we have been busy adding months and years to the average tuition period of the Canadian child; it is only in the last few years that we have begun to perceive its implications and to do something about it.

Perhaps, indeed, it is only since our population became comparatively static that it has been a real problem; for so long as we were receiving immigrants at the rate of several hundred thousand per annum, and naturally assigning them to the more manual and menial tasks in our economy, it was quite right that Canadian education should aim at turning out a high proportion of professional people. Now that we need provide doctors, lawyers and preachers only for our own native population with its very moderate natural increase (especially among the English-speaking), we find that we must diversify our training so as to turn out some educated farmers, labor leaders and even salesmen. It is a difficult task, but we are beginning to tackle it, and it should not be an impossible one.

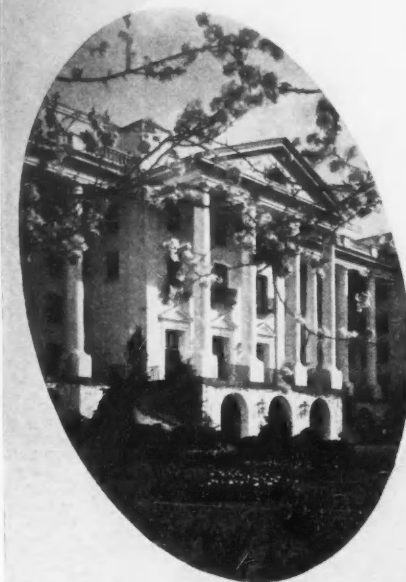
Archbishop MacKenley tells us that the proper pronunciation accents the first syllable. The family, he says, came from Scotland, and the name was originally MacKinlay. They removed to Lancashire, and "through bad writing and perhaps also through the Englishman's fondness for the letter H, the M gradually became H, the I lost its dot, and the A became E. This I know, for I have seen photographic copies of the way in which the change came about."

This is all right for the Archbishop, but it leaves editors in a difficulty. Compositors and proofreaders naturally just refuse to believe that the H can be anything but a typist's error, and change it to M with the utmost nonchalance. They did this in our own paper a few weeks ago, and the dailies are doing it all the time. And we cannot blame them too severely.

WE HAVE long maintained that practically anything could become an antique as soon as it ceased to have any practical utility. But it has remained for the city of Kingston to provide us with the most striking proof of that assertion that we have yet found. In answer to a proposal that owing to the prevailing high price for scrap metal the long since abandoned streetcar tracks of the Limestone City should be piled up from the streets and sold, H. Whiting writes indignantly to the *Whig-Standard*: "Why any person would advocate destroying one of the historical assets of this fair city of ours is beyond me. The tracks are priceless, and very few cities can boast of possessing a main street complete with car-stops and no cars. Why not let us stay different to the up-to-date city and advertise our street-car-less tracks?"

Pre-view of SPRING...

AT THE SPRINGS



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BY R. E. MANDED

A RECENT stay in one of Ontario's county prisons has served to convince me that these institutions, and not our penitentiaries and reformatories, are the real breeding-grounds of crime. And this is also a view held by many with whom I have conversed.

For our county jails in reality a misnomer, as they contain far more urban than rural dwellers, as they serve every city and town in the county—are filled with dissatisfied boys and men who figure that they were wrongfully convicted, unjustly sentenced, or unnecessarily detained.

Hundreds of men are admitted or discharged daily from the county jails, as compared with dozens in the reformatories and one or two per diem in the penitentiaries. Some of them spend as much time in the county jail as those who commit more serious crimes do in reformatory. But far less attention is paid to our county jails, and to the mental outlook of those who reside in them and ultimately graduate from them.

IN THE county jail, the prisoner, even on remand or adjournment, consorts with sex-perverts, drug-fiends, thieves, gunmen, confidence men—either awaiting trial, serving time, or held for transfer to one of the more distinguished bastilles. Youth mixes indiscriminately with old age, innocence with sin, for weeks or months on end. The greater proportion of county jail inmates emerge believing that they have been unfairly treated by the community. With this feeling in mind, they are quick to grab any excuse which will justify, to themselves and their associates, a chance to violate the law. They are also mental sponges eagerly soaking in the flood waters of communism.

THE writer, with years of newspaper experience behind him, recently spent some time in one of our county jails—not minutes or hours, but days without end, as an involuntary guest. Associating with these men and boys, he found it pitiable to hear their laments, and tragic to hear their vows of getting their own back at the law.

The reason? Our magistrates and our crown attorneys, who are allegedly the real custodians of the peace, are appar-

YOU LAID YOUR HAND

YOU laid your hand upon my heart
And there was neither road nor sky,
Nor speech to set the mind apart,
Nor time to make this time go by.

But only silence and the light
I saw come down upon your face
And whether it was day or night
I do not know—or in what place.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

ently falling down on the job. Learned in the law, and with tongue in cheek, as one of the other haggles over some fine point in the courtroom, they know, in their souls, that "The Law is a Hass." But the prisoner does not know that. He is not skilled in the silken-fine threads which will determine whether or not a man is guilty. Technicalities mean little to him, subtleties nothing, when his freedom is at stake.

Yet daily we witness, in magistrates' courts, gangs of young men

being brought in for various offences. Some in one gang will be convicted and get long terms. Others, through shrewd lawyers demanding separate trials, will be acquitted, or get suspended sentence, or else a probation. Those sentenced enter jail fully resolved that "pull", which they apparently lacked, has freed their associates, and, in such a frame of mind, they are all too willing to listen to more hardened prisoners as to what they should do when they get out.

ONE of the commonest causes of crime today is the automobile, or, I should say, non-possession of an auto. Time after time gangs of young men in their late teens are charged with car-theft. The mandatory sentence, if a jail term is to be imposed, is at least one year in reformatory.

But look how our courts go about it.

Two of a group of six, known as the leaders, will get a year each. Two others, although they rode in the cars, knowing that the drivers did not own them, may be acquitted. The fifth, because of an eloquent lawyer, may have his charge reduced to "taking without owner's consent"—a shining example of the Law being a Hass—and get off with a sentence ranging anywhere from corporal punishment to six months. The sixth can be placed on strict probation, with no other punishment, provided he gets his charge also reduced to the same as Number Five.

And, in the county jail, those boys associate with cheque forgers and confidence men, some serving short sentences for crimes which netted them fair amounts. For stealing temporarily a car worth three or four hundreds, they will realize that they are serving practically the same



CLUB VETERAN. W. E. Cunningham of Montreal, a member of the Old Tuque Bleue since 1886, photographed in his original coat during the Association's hundredth anniversary celebration at the Seigniory Club in the Province of Quebec.

time, or more, as the man who stole for keeps three times as much. This condition will prevail still more when they reach the reformatory, if sentenced there. There also they will meet sex-criminals, burglars, dope-addicts. Each, in his own way, will have a grudge, either from getting a longer sentence than someone else did for the same offence, or for some other imagined grievance against the authorities.

THEY will meet the third-offender drunk, that disciple of Bacchus who for his first offence is fined \$10, for his second \$20, and for his third such offence within a year is sentenced to jail for not less than three months. The drunk has a chip on his shoulder against the entire world. He points out that he was harnessed no one but himself. Yet he is forced to do ninety days while the drunk driver, who endangers the life of everyone using the highway, serves anywhere from seven to thirty days. The drunk, logically enough, wants to know where is the sense in a law that jails him for three months on his third offence, yet, when a new year starts, treats him all over again as a first offender. Surely a fourth offence should bring a greater punishment than a third.

Our jails are full of men and boys like this, caught in the mazes of the law, and baffled and befuddled by its twistings. The corridors are crisscrossed with whispers that the Rotary, the Masons, the Knights of Columbus, the Mayor, or some such organization or politician "got this guy off while I was convicted."

SOME of the magistrates, a few of the crown attorneys, and none of the police or jail officials will sit calmly down with a prisoner and show him, step by step, why his associates were freed, why he was convicted, why he received a longer term than another equally guilty. The probation officers deal only with those on probation.

What is needed, if the magistrates, crown attorneys and other officers of the law are too busy, is a sort of Father Confessor, a liaison officer, a prisoners' contact man, who can learn the full facts of each case, and explain the whys and wherefores to those under sentence. There is little use asking the police officers to do it. In nine cases out of ten, like the prisoner, they don't know the reasons behind the dispositions in a case.

A person with some legal knowledge, but not enough to lose the human touch, is badly needed, to visit our county jails and confer with the prisoners, the younger ones especially, orienting them so that their term will be a benefit rather than a sore-spot. Ministers and social workers are no good for the job, for most of them are suspect. And, as matters stand now, absolutely no attempt is made to redeem the county jail prisoners.

Old newspapermen who have retired, young lawyers who are just starting out, might do very well, for such a post, reconciling these budding irreconcilables. If it isn't filled—well, we've heard the steam escaping in our reformatories and penitentiaries, not as in the States, to bring death to prisoners but merely in the form of riot, riots and hunger strikes. That steam is being originally generated in our county jails, and, if some enlightening influence isn't applied, that's the steam that will blow the lid off, as hundreds of men enter and leave such institutions daily.

AIR FORCE PILOTS

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of 4th February 1939, page 5, in the column headed "Week in Canada," there appeared a number of paragraphs under the sub-head "Canada Arms to Preserve Peace," lines 9-12, there is the following passage:—"Air Force personnel will be increased by 231 officers and men, bringing the total of Canada's army pilots to 2,445."

While these figures are in themselves quite correct, it is suggested that the words "army pilots" may give readers an incorrect impression. The Royal Canadian Air Force is a service entirely separate from the army; and only 10 per cent, roughly, of its personnel are pilots—the remainder comprising the technical and administrative personnel indispensable to any air force.

It is realized that this is a very minor error; but it is felt that a figure of "2,445 pilots" suggests an air force comparable to those of the major powers.

This Department would be grateful if you would consent to correct the small error in an early issue.

L. R. LAFLECHE, Dep. Min., Dept. Nat. Defence, Ottawa.

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ST. LOUIS MAR. 16	COLUMBUS APR. 11	HAMBURG MAY 4	BREMEN MAY 27
EUROPA MAR. 22	ST. LOUIS APR. 13	BREMEN MAY 6	HAMBURG JUNE 1
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No Spitting In The Trams

BY TELESPHORE R. SAINTE-MARIE

REVOLT is spreading in French Quebec. We are doing things today which would have been impossible ten years ago. Dissatisfaction with our lot is widespread. And we do not blame the English; we blame ourselves.

We dislike being a backward Province. We are sceptical of our educational system. We are appalled at our maternity and infantile death rate. And we feel we should have that standard of living which prevails amongst the English.

We do not express our ideas to English Canadians. We do not want to wash our linen in public. We have our pride. We dislike admitting to others that we are to blame for certain conditions which exist in Quebec. And above all we do not want to have Protestants misinterpret our relations with our Church.

Naturally I am speaking here of Quebecois of the cities; they constitute about half our population. It is only in the cities that the revolt is making itself evident; but it is here that it will do the most good, namely amongst the educated classes. Every time they mount a Montreal tram, are affronted by those little blue "Defense de cracher" signs. They know that nowhere else in North America do the populace receive similar exhortations to refrain from spitting and fouling their own nest.

RECENTLY in Montreal a large group of creditors of Ste. Etienne parish sued the parish without first obtaining the consent of the Archbishop. Promptly they were all excommunicated. It is said, too, that there has even been an increase in the number of village free-thinkers. But such things are not the revolt of which I write, although they are perhaps connected with it.

Let no English Canadian misunderstand such manifestations. We shall never cut adrift from our Church. We are deeply religious by nature; and we are beholden to our Church for the maintenance of our language, our race, and our customs. No, the revolt of which I write affects and has a bearing on the relation between the Canadian and his Church, but it most certainly is no revolt against the Church. In fact it is not a revolt at all, but it is a very definite and marked evolution which is taking place in Quebec today.

A well known editor on a Montreal French daily newspaper had lunch with me recently. On leaving college he could speak Latin and read Greek as easily as French. Yet most bitterly did he complain that he was only taught a smattering of English, and even yet had many difficulties with the language, which incidentally is an easy language to learn. There are tens of thousands of my countrymen who today are resentful of the education given them and of a system designed only to meet the needs of a training for the priesthood. It is only in recent years, since jobs have become less plentiful, that such sentiments have made themselves felt or have been freely expressed.

OUR press is reflecting these opinions openly. The leading morning daily paper of Montreal, *Le Canada*, recently printed a 1,600 word editorial on some of the weaknesses of our educational system. The paper scoffed at the ridiculous methods employed in teaching philosophy in our colleges, where the textbooks are in Latin, and not classic Latin at that. In 1930 *Le Canada* dared not have dared to print such an article. Not that there would have been action on the part of the clergy who direct the educational system of Quebec, but solely because such comments would have produced books of rage from the subscribers, most of whom formerly believed that we had a culture and a learning far superior to that of the English. So we have, but 'tis only in the classical realm, and a narrow classical realm at that.

Today in our province we regard our Olivar Asselin as a great leader of French thought. He died a few years ago, probably broken-hearted. He edited a weekly paper called *Le Devoir* which was closed up, partly perhaps owing to the influence of the Church, but chiefly because we Canadians did not support his excellent periodical. Asselin is dead and buried in his robes of the lay religious order of which he was a member, for he lived and died a devout churchman, although opposed to certain policies of the Church. But Olivar Asselin's ideas go marching on.

They go marching on in *Le Jour*, edited by Jean Charles Harvey, a Canadian with a Scottish name, formerly editor of the largest daily in Quebec city. Harvey continually preaches educational reform. Rightly enough he traces most of our problems to our faulty educational system. About 20,000 people read his sheet each week. And it is peculiarly significant that he has a large number of subscribers amongst the younger clergy.

I could quote personal instance after instance of the dissatisfaction with our educational methods. Only yesterday a young French-Canadian insisted on speaking to me in English. When I replied in French he said: "Ah, cut it out. We gotta speak English in dis country to get haling."

All of which is beginning to have its effect on our educational system. From 1939 onward all teachers in the primary schools will have had a proper normal school training. This is a great step forward, for the less said about our primary school teaching in the past the better.

At present most of the teachers in our classical courses have had no proper normal school training. Steps are already under way which should do much to remedy this situation. Mathematics and physics have already been introduced in the earlier years of some of our colleges.

The Stanislaus College of Paris has just opened a school in Montreal.

It is, of course, directed by the clergy, but most of the teachers are laymen. This project encountered great opposition amongst our own educational authorities. The opposition was overcome, however, by the tact of Senator Dandurand, who has done a great service in thus opening for the first time a door leading towards the lay culture of old France, a door which has too long been closed to us.

THESE are perhaps but small achievements in a revolt. But public sentiment is only beginning to make itself felt. Ten years hence (we move slowly in Quebec) our children will obtain an education suited to their needs. But do not mistake my meaning. We Normans should not have educational facilities identical with those of the English. We have a different racial genius, and never will be able to compete with the English as shop-keepers, particularly as shop-keepers in the larger realm of the joint stock company which is so suited to the English co-operative temperament. But we can and will make our contribution to civilization, and that contribution may very well be on a plane which spiritually and physically is superior to that of the shop-keeper. In his latest book on French Canada, Col. Wilfrid Bovey shows clearly that we are on the march forward in politics, in education, in agriculture, and indeed in every realm.

In our relations with our Church, we are changing also. But we do not love it less. This is a point which Protestants can only understand with difficulty. For example, although Camille Houde was opposed by the clergy, he was nonetheless elected

mayor of Montreal by a big majority at the year-end.

THE efforts of Abbé Groulx's nationalist group to curtail the teaching of English in the schools has carried within itself its own reaction. There is a widespread resentment throughout the Province towards those who thus would try to limit our opportunities.

At election time our politicians do all they can to align the clergy in their favor. And this too is finally having its reactions. Duplessis indeed has the confidence of the Cardinal. Consequently today the Liberal party is anything but *en rapport* with the clergy; and within the party there are not a few hot-heads who are definitely anti-clerical—but not anti-religious. And Quebec is still largely Liberal in its party spirit.

From all the intellectual turmoil in Quebec, from the present struggle within the provincial Liberal party to shake off the bonds of medievalism, and from public resentment towards those who have retarded our progress in the past, are budding the first fruits of enlightenment, an enlightenment which is lessening and will later eliminate the antiquities of our educational system, the sole handicap of our race.

We are bettering our primary education. Changes are coming in our secondary education. Within a brief span we have made great strides in technical education. We are producing better engineers, better dentists, better physicians. Our technical schools are producing better artisans. Our boys of today will not labor under those handicaps which beset us. Fear not for Quebec.



LAUNCHING A LARGE SHIP SIDEWAYS is a task which requires experience, skill and nice calculation. It was accomplished successfully last season, as this striking photograph shows, at the Collingwood Shipyard when the "Imperial", the largest all-welded tanker built in Canada, slid down the ways. The ship successfully passed all her tests and is now in the petroleum carrying trade with South America.

—Photograph by R. Brydon, Collingwood, Ont.

One Empire defense salutes another as the great guns of H.M.S. Nelson face the impregnable Fortress of Gibraltar.

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THE BREN GUN IN ENGLAND is just a "peaceful" army tool; in Canada it has rapidly developed into a first class political weapon, capable of drawing threats of physical violence from the Minister of National Defence. Here is the English Minister, Hore-Belisha, inspecting some of the current output from the Enfield Small Arms Factory, a name also familiar to Canadians. Production on a similar scale in this country is still a matter of the distant future.

THE NATION

A Barrymore From Vancouver

BY R. W. BALDWIN

I NEARLY lost out on seeing that show and finally just squeezed into a seat in the packed gallery between an overly-burly Irishman and an excited little Frenchman whose bilingual ability gave him a distinct advantage in his descriptive interjections on subsequent events. For two days the House of Commons galleries had been crowded like this, waiting patiently and leaving disappointedly each night as the House rose.

But this night it was obvious that hopes were going to be realized. Every Liberal member was in his seat, eyes trained in the direction of the cabinet group. To the left of the Speaker a C.C.F. member was finishing his comparatively mild attack on the Bren gun contract and the men responsible for it. Perhaps never before had he spoken to a House and Gallery so crowded or so intently silent.

At last the member took his seat and from across the aisle the handsome head and broad shoulders of Hon. Ian Mackenzie rose to the full six-foot stature of Canada's Defence Minister. With the precision of a Prussian goosetep every Liberal palm came down on every Liberal desk, rose and fell again with a thunder that echoed far beyond the closed doors of the Commons chamber. For more than a minute the roar continued, then stopped with the same ordered suddenness. It was the beautifully staged prologue to one of the finest bits of acting the House of Commons has seen for many a session.

IF ANYONE doubted Mr. Mackenzie's ability to take Broadway by storm last week's performance must have dispelled those doubts. At one moment he was the martyr of a campaign of calumny, leaning forward with an engaging smile of almost studied sadness, telling his persecutors that he, himself, mattered not at all, that he could suffer in silence "the slings and arrows of outrageous Tories," but that the real issue was the defence of Canada. At the next moment, with head thrown back and accusing finger outstretched, he was hurling vituperations across the floor of the House at a rate which kept Conservatives and C.C.F.-ers jumping to points of privilege like a row of jacks in the box.

The enforced rule of silence caused almost physical pain to the audience in the gallery. The members below felt no such restraint. They shouted, hooted, jeered and banged their desks in utter disregard of the monotonous crescendo of "order" from the Speaker's chair.

KARL HOMUTH, the new member from South Waterloo demanded retraction of the Defence Minister's thrust about a "Prussian mentality." The veteran J. S. Woodsworth objected to the Minister's "semi-community" allegation against his C.C.F. group. Dr. Manion was on his feet supporting efforts of a follower to get a ruling from the harassed speaker. Even Prime Minister Mackenzie King, sophistically calm in the clamor, rose once to take the part of his minister. But through it all the Scottish Barrymore from Vancouver held the stage, soothing his audience at will or egging them on to the point of frenzy.

"Whoever said that is a dirty liar," he shouted at one point and in the same breath offered to knock the honorable member's head off.

This choice line in the drama which made headlines across Canada should be placed on record again because somebody, presumably the Defence Minister himself, has denied it to posterity by having it struck from the official Hansard. It may have been unparliamentary, but it was glorious theatre, and in the storm which swept all semblance of dignity from the House of Commons other, even choicer, bits of dialogue were lost entirely to the galleries.

It may be pardonable to have left to this late stage any reference to the theme of Mr. Mackenzie's address. What the Defence Minister said was

so completely overshadowed by his histrionic triumph in saying it. Readers may have concluded that the Minister was making his first Parliamentary defence, this session, of the Government's Bren gun contract. He told the House that he had nothing to retract, nothing to explain and that he still believed what he had said last summer that the contract was one of the finest ever signed by a Canadian Government. For the rest, as they were wafted up to the gallery the gist of his remarks appeared to be that the Department of National Defence seemed to have inherited something of the divine right of Kings who can do no wrong—that anyone who dares attack the department or any official of the department is guilty of nothing less than an attempt to overthrow the structure of Canada's national safety. If other points in the Minister's speech have been missed the writer can only plead over-enthusiasm about the superb performance of the speaker.

Solid Month of Oratory

PARLIAMENT has entered on the fifth week of its present session. For one month, with arduous unrestrained, members have spent long hours preparing speeches and forty minutes each delivering them to the House. There has been no dearth of subjects or oratory. The volumes of Hansard have grown rapidly. But the record of votes and proceedings which logs the actual progress of the session shows a single accomplishment—the endorsement by a large Liberal majority of the Royal Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. How many members will remember this fact on the hot July afternoon four months hence when they will rise in their places to charge the Government with attempting to railroad important measures through the House without proper opportunity for debate?

But while the Parliamentary mill grinds slowly and perhaps not too surely as yet, other rather interesting things are happening in and about the seat of government. Not long ago a Czechoslovak arrived in Ottawa bearing a little flower. It was the sort of flower that entices you to bend over and sniff and then turn sheepishly away. It was made of leather. The flower proved to be the man's passport to Canada.

"Can you make those here?" he was asked. "Have you the capital? What machinery do you need? How many other immigrants do you want?" The answers added up and finally shown in Canada's immigration figures over the next few months mean little in themselves. Perhaps ten may come to Canada to make the little leather flower. But they will compete with no other established industry. They will be able to sell their product and they will add their mite to the purchasing power of Canada.

From a group of glove importers came a recent request that Ottawa consider the application of another central European who manufactured a certain kind of high priced glove which up to the present they had been forced to order from overseas to meet the demand. The application was considered and granted. The manufacturer and perhaps a dozen compatriots will move the scene of their activity to Canada.

Last week a Jewish passenger stepped from a liner to the dock at Halifax. He brought with him \$700,000 and the assurance that he would transfer another \$600,000 to this country as soon as possible.

FOR reasons best known to themselves the King Government has refrained from making any clear-cut statement of immigration policy. One of these reasons, of course, might be found in the recent petition of the St. Jean Baptiste Society with its 127,000 signatures opposing any move to bring immigrants to Canada and more specifically opposing the admittance of Jews.

For the moment at least Parliament Hill however is forced to con-

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TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF

The Waterloo Trust and Savings Company

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT		CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Office Premises, Waterloo and		Capital (Paid-up) \$1,000,000.00	
Kitchener, including State De-		General Reserve 200,000.00	
posit Vault, etc. and fixtures,		Investment Reserve 200,000.00	
Galt and Preston 201,030.39		Dividend Declared (Paid Jan. 3-39)	25,000.00
Other Real Estate 392,225.82		Provision for Government Taxes	30,000.00
Mortgages 203,162.03		Profit and Loss 20,809.83	
Interest due and accrued 4,600.00			
Loans on Securities (including	257,162.03		
\$28,962.24 against Company's			
own Stocks) 192,328.57			
Dominion and Prov. Bonds 181,496.95			
Vincial Gov't Bonds 15,097.04			
Canadian Municipal Bonds 15,097.04			
Other Bonds and Securities 179,715.08			
Stocks 7,322.88			
Other Assets 383,631.95			
Advances to Estates under admin- 72,873.10			
istration 33,142.25			
Cash on hand and in banks 33,115.72			
	\$1,475,809.83		\$1,475,809.83
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT	
Mortgages (including		General Guaranteed Invest-	
Agreements for Sale 175,071.62		ment Receipts 3,968,759.75	
covering mortgaged prop- 64,546.33		Trust Deposits 6,450,565.54	
erties sold 5,982,283.46			
Interest due and accrued 187,507.32			
	6,169,788.78		
Dominion and Prov. Bonds 1,233,431.06			
Dominion and Prov. Gov't Guar. Bonds 385,896.27			
Canadian Municipal Bonds 1,359,985.36			
Other Bonds and Securities 519,321.88			
Stocks and Accrued Dividends 3,498,634.57			
Demand Loans against securities 225,221.57			
Cash on hand and in banks 460,662.04			
	\$10,419,265.29		\$10,419,265.29
ESTATES, TRUST AND AGENCY ACCOUNT		ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY ACCOUNT	
Mortgages 411,612.74		Trust funds for investment 3,096,826.58	
Bonds 2,111,568.11		Advance from Capital Funds 33,442.25	
Sundry Trust Investments 203,809.57		Inventory value of unrealized 3,418,481.07	
Cash on hand and in banks 295,177.41		Estate Assets 3,418,481.07	
Inventory value of unrealized 3,418,481.07			
Estate Assets 3,418,481.07			
	\$6,548,749.90		\$6,548,749.90
	\$18,443,825.02		\$18,443,825.02

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tent itself with such hints as the address in Montreal last month of Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, and the subsequent rather veiled explanation given to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. Mr. Rinfret declared that despite all sentiments of humanity the Government had no intention of diminishing present restrictions on immigration to Canada.

A. A. Heaps, Laborite from Winnipeg, called the attention of the Prime

Minister to Mr. Rinfret's statement and received the following reply from Mr. King:

"The thing he (Mr. Rinfret) referred to as not being possible was the open door, something very different from not considering a settlement in the best possible way short of an open door."

Meanwhile the uninformed outsider is left to piece together the small unrelated happenings in the immigration picture and draw his own conclusions.

How? MANY ANGELS?

Scholars in the Middle Ages argued for centuries over how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. It was a useless question . . . but how many Canadians are supported on tobacco leaves? That is an intensely practical question.

Imagine, if you can, a convention of all the people in this country, and their dependents, who are supported by the tobacco industry . . . All the farmers and their help . . . All who work in processing plants where the tobacco is aged and mellowed . . . All the men and women who work in tobacco factories . . . All the wholesalers with their salesmen and office staffs . . . All the store keepers with their clerks . . .

Why, such a convention would need a hall big enough to seat over 300,000 people! As many people as live in Vancouver; twice as many as in Quebec City . . .

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WEEK IN CANADA

Quebec Fascist Says Houde

NO PLACE in Canada are politics as turbulent and catch-as-catch-can as in the Province of Quebec. Last week a new rough-and-tumble champion was recognized in the person of Montreal Mayor Camillien Houde who, by the sheer audacity and recklessness of his tactics, made even blase Quebec rush for ringside seats. Scene of the battle was, prosaically enough, the Young Men's Supper Club at the Montreal Y.M.C.A. In a speech in which he wasted no time sparring, Mayor Houde opened with the declaration that French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec are Fascists in blood if not in name, and if England should go to war with Italy, French-Canadian sympathies would be with the Italians. Reasons for his statement were that the great majority of French-

say that French-Canadians are more Fascist-minded than Communist-minded. At least I am safe on that ground." His parting punch as the week closed: Leadership in the matter of "isms" came from Quebec city, and "that's why I want secession of Montreal from the rest of the province." Eyes glued on Camillien's bloody but unbowed head, observers expressed the fear that he was in danger of becoming punch drunk.

Accused:

By QUEBEC PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS of being "accomplices" of the Communists was the federal government last week. Speaking from the floor of the Legislative Assembly, Premier Duplessis pointed to a "piece of propaganda" which he had before him, declared that the Quebec government had passed the Padlock Law to "halt any advances of communism" but propaganda was now distributed by the "postal system and over public railroads." To an already harassed federal government, he issued the challenge to "fulfill its elementary duty" and protect the "people of Canada and of the province of Quebec against the spread of communism." Nothing was said about applying the Padlock Law to post offices.

Nominated:

UNANIMOUSLY as the Conservative Party's candidate in the East Simcoe by-election was Ontario Conservative Leader Colonel George Drew. One day after Colonel Drew's nomination, Captain W. L. Osborne Dempster, Conservative, who had introduced a startlingly unique note into provincial politics by announcing that he would oppose his own leader, withdrew from the contest. Reason: he had been assured that a candidate from within the riding would oppose Colonel Drew. There is still the possibility that Mayor James Mackie of Midland may stand as an Independent candidate. Even so, the handsome Colonel will face the by-election barrier as an odds-on favorite.

Sworn:

IN AS MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MINES and Minister of Labor in the Nova Scotia government was Leuchin D. Currie, member of the provincial Legislature for Cape Breton East. He succeeds Hon. Michael Dwyer, who resigned the dual portfolio to become president and general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Former miner, and a graduate in law from the University of Dalhousie, Mr. Currie was first elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1933 after being defeated in the provincial election of 1928 and the Dominion election of 1925. College friend and room mate of Nova Scotia Premier Angus Macdonald, "Lauchie" Currie financed his way through University by working in the mines.

Forecast:

IN THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE at the opening of the eighth session of the eighth Alberta Legislature was the extension of the credit house system throughout the province. Already \$200,000 has been appropriated for credit houses and consumers' bonuses and more will be required. All departments of the government were mentioned in the course of the speech, and progress was reported for all of them. Most interesting revelation was the announcement that the government contemplated the use of radio and sound film for educational work. Premier William Aberhart reiterated a previous declaration that no election plans for 1939 had been made. Throughout the length of the 1,600-word Throne Speech, no mention of Social Credit—the political creed under which Prophet Aberhart led electors into the Promised Land of Alberta in 1935—was made.

Probability:

OF THE WEEK was the announcement by R. A. Brown, President of the Brown Oil Corporation, that construction of an oil line from the Alberta oil fields to the Great Lakes would "likely" be begun this year. A project that will cost between \$15,000,000 and \$25,000,000, the line to the east would supply the domestic market, and, according to Mr. Brown, the money will be forthcoming when reserves and potential production have been stepped up to a point where the constant supply of the line would be assured over a 10-year period. To be constructed by "a combination of interests" the proposed 12-inch pipe line would have a capacity of between 20,000 and 60,000 barrels per day. Present potential of the Turner Valley oil fields is around 60,000 barrels per day. Actual production is about 10,000 barrels. However, said pioneer oil man Brown, 30 new wells were planned this year which he estimated would bring the potential up to 100,000 barrels per day.

Died:

Barbour, Dr. A., Toronto, Ont., director of bio-chemistry, Ontario Research Foundation (36). Horner, F. W., Westmount, Que., president and managing director Frank W. Horner Ltd. (63). Logan, F. J., Halifax, N.S., former Liberal member Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council (81). McMurich, J. P., Toronto, Ont., distinguished scientist and professor emeritus of anatomy, University of Toronto (79). Purcell, Philip, Winnipeg, Man., former King's Printer of Manitoba (74). Verigin, Peter, Saskatoon, Sask., spiritual leader of Canadian Doukhobors (53). Wilson, J. H., Montreal, Que., president of Wilson, Paterson & Co. (66). Wrenshall, Major C. M., Toronto, Ont., comptroller-treasurer of the Township of York.

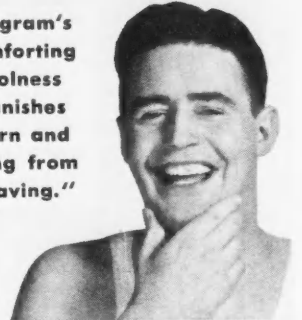
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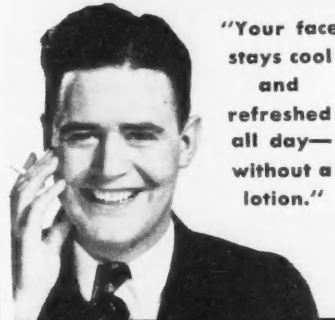
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FOUR SQUARE

Memorials To The Patriots

BY EDWIN C. GUILLET

A CURIOUS situation has arisen as a result of the inscriptions on certain memorials unveiled in 1938 to the memory of those who, in their own time, were commonly called "pirates," "damned rebels," and "bloody-minded villains." We are referring to the men who styled themselves "Patriots" in 1837-38. The situation is curious not because some of these public-spirited people have come into their own, but because many who have no claim upon our sympathies or our gratitude have been exalted into martyrs.

As author of "The Lives and Times of the Patriots," which may have contributed to the focussing of attention upon the Rebellion of 1837 and the subsequent border raids, I would like to point out the implications arising from the inscription on the Clifton Memorial Arch at Niagara Falls. In June last the *Montreal Gazette* listed "the names of the twenty-eight men who went to the scaffold for treason" and are inscribed on the arch.

Many of these men were citizens of the United States who could have been guilty of treason to the British Crown only by the legal fiction that, having crossed into British territory, they owed a temporary allegiance to Queen Victoria. This was the view in England, but a special Act was hurriedly passed in Upper Canada so that they might be legally charged with feloniously invading Canada and taking up arms with Canadian citizens who were committing treason.

ASSUMING for the moment that the inclusion of the names of all hanged may be defended, we find upon examination of the list that whoever was responsible for its compilation made several serious errors. Eleven men were executed after the Prescott raid of November, 1838, but only six of these found an honored



WHO SAID THERE WAS A SHORTAGE of Giant Pandas? Here is Major Floyd Tangier-Smith arriving in London with no fewer than five baby Giant Pandas for the Zoological Gardens. He rather takes the edge off the much-publicized American specimen.

place on the Clifton Memorial Arch, for the following are omitted: Dorrephus Abbey, Daniel George, Duncan Anderson, Leman Leach (alias Beach and Lewis), and Christopher Buckley, after whom a street is named in Syracuse, N.Y. But in the absence of these whose deaths apparently gave them some claim to fame, another, Andrew Leeper, is included, though he was not hanged but, with fifty-nine other Prescott invaders, was transported to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), where, along with a dozen others, he died as a result largely of harsh treatment. It might have been assumed that when names are to be chiselled in stone on a mem-

orial, some effort would be made to have them accurate. But there are still more important considerations.

THE raids over the border from the United States in 1838 were manned by a curious mixture of levellers, republicans, Irish anti-Britishers, hare-brained adventurers, and unemployed drifters along the border in a period of depression. Some of them were undoubtedly genuinely in sympathy with Canadian Reformers, and hoped to aid in the destruction of oligarchical rule in Canada, where, they were told by agitators who were careful to remain on the American side, a species of slavery existed. But it is impossible to believe that the majority were anything more than adventurers and filibusters who hoped to gain the material rewards offered for service in the Patriot Army. It is noteworthy that while thousands of Canadians fled to the United States in 1837-38, only a mere handful of refugees participated in the raids. For example, after the Pelee raid the Crown found difficulty in proving the usual charge against prisoners—that they had feloniously invaded Canadian territory in company with British subjects who were committing treason—for one of the prisoners stated in an affidavit that only one "slave of Victoria" could be proved to have participated in the raid.

BUT by placing the names of leaders of such invasions on Canadian memorials we are bringing to pass an interesting prophecy. On March 3, 1838, Henry Van Rensselaer, a relative of the Patriot commander at Navy Island, was killed when a British force marched over the ice to Pelee Island and drove the invaders back to the United States. "General" Donald McLeod, a Canadian refugee, wrote Van Rensselaer's mother that "when Canada becomes free" a monument would be erected to her son's memory. "Brigadier-General" Edward Theller made a similar prophecy with respect to Samuel Lount, and the memorial to him and Peter Matthews was erected in the Toronto Necropolis in 1893; but the two cases are by no means parallel.

The men who were hanged for participation in armed invasions were the most prominent ringleaders, and if we approve their activities we must necessarily commend the entire movement and its objects. As a matter of fact, however, insofar as the Hunters' Lodges had any concerted policy it was merely, in their own words, "Never to rest till all the tyrants of Britain cease to have any dominion or footing whatever in North America." Unless we are willing to defend their policy we should not inscribe memorials to their memory.

THE truth of the matter is that these border raiders were largely simple, misguided men. Their leaders misrepresented the points at issue, and then frequently avoided participation at the last moment to save their skins. If Bill Johnston, who led a piratical attack on the steamship *Sir Robert Peel*, had been captured he would certainly have been hanged, and so would have qualified for the Clifton Memorial Arch. Do we wish to honor Ben Lett for shooting Captain Ussher in cold blood? Or those who blew up Brock's Monument at Queenston? It was part of the American Patriot movement to burn St. James' Church in Toronto, destroy barns and crops, blow up canals and other public works, and rob and shoot "the Tories." These activities can by no stretch of the imagination be exalted into a public-spirited effort to obtain responsible government for Canadians. The Fenian raiders of some thirty years later were much superior in personnel and conduct, but no one has yet suggested a Canadian memorial in their honor.

IT IS unfortunate that the inscriptions on centennial memorials of 1837-38 were not restricted to the Canadian Reform movement and its results. Public opinion supports the commemoration of the agitation led by Mackenzie and Papineau, and for which Lount, Matthews, and many others died. But the majority of the people of that day considered that force was not justified in the movement for constitutional reform, and in that belief the militia rose in strength to defeat the rebels and repulse the border raids. Those who fought for the Crown are, to say the least, placed in an anomalous position when foreign raiders are honored and their own sacrifices ignored. The committee in charge of the Clifton Memorial Arch have made a serious error which should be rectified without delay.

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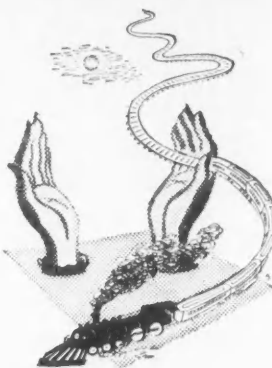
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The Muslim In Canada

BY SIR FIROZKHAN NOON

I WENT out to the Dominion prepared to speak on such widely divergent subjects as "The Constitutional Position in India," "The Religions of India," "India Through the Ages," "The English Language and International Understanding," and "Britain in India." With but few exceptions it was this latter subject which most appealed to the Canadians. Everywhere they wanted to know if British rule in India had been heartless and inefficient as so often claimed by the enemies of England. It was my privilege therefore to assure them that no statement could be further from the truth. The best gift of Great Britain to India has been the development of self-governing representative institutions; and by representative institutions I mean elected parliaments with powers of legislation.

At a round table gathering in Toronto I amused my small audience by telling them the following incident. I was once sitting next to a Frenchman at dinner who asked me as to when we were likely to get some rule in India. I explained to him our position under the 1935 Act, which had given us full Dominion Government as in Canada, except for the Army and foreign relations. Then I praised the great democratic and equality-loving spirit of the French people and appreciated the friendly treatment of the people over whom they ruled. Then I asked him the name of the town in French North Africa where the parliament sat. I think he realized that I knew that there was none!

IN INDIA today there is peace, contentment, law, order and unity, which would have been impossible except for a great central power like Britain in India who has consistently and continuously followed a policy of encouraging the people to become masters of their own house. If it had not been for the British, India might well be what China is today. Instead, in seven out of her eleven provinces the Administration is on practically the same basis as any of the self-governing Dominions. The new Constitution is now being worked by the Congress the members of which have sworn allegiance to the King on the assumption of office as Ministers, and I was glad to be able to tell the Canadian audiences that India does not, as many of them appeared to believe, contain millions of disgruntled, dissatisfied revolutionaries, but people who are grateful for the splendid work that Great Britain has done for India in unifying her, in providing her with a language which is the common medium of intercourse for from India from the north, south, west and east, and endowing her with democratic institutions which are unique in the history of the East.

During one of my tours in India I was talking to a peasant in the Punjab and said to him, "What do you think of this new Parliament and the power passing into the hands of the

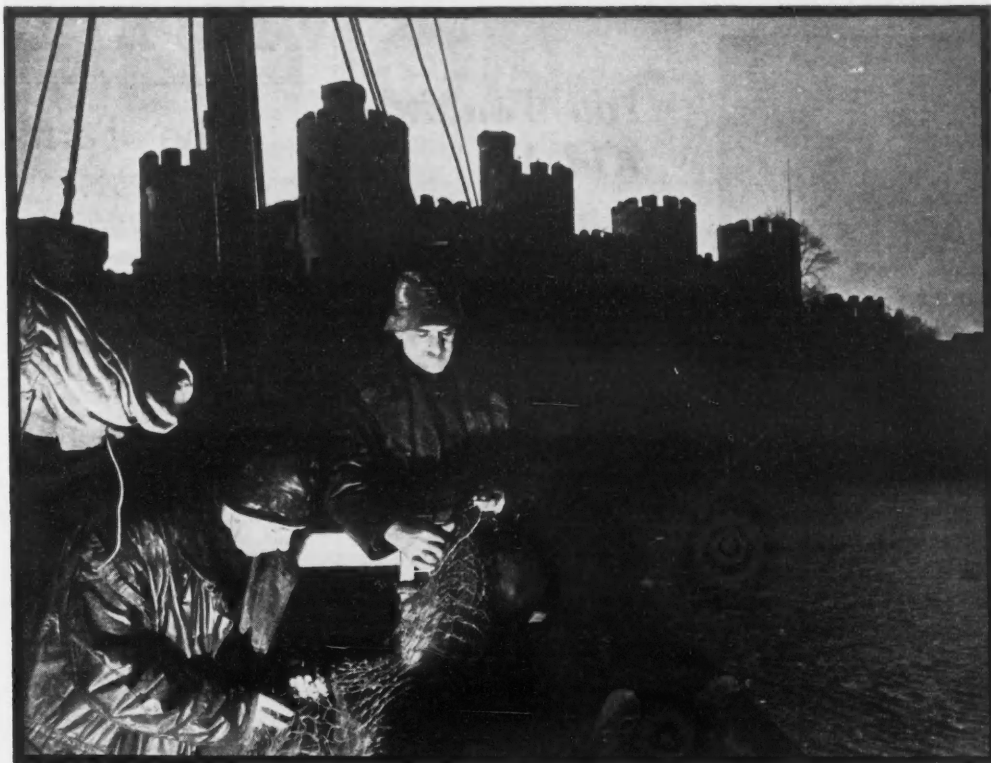
is still not equal to half that of the Punjab. Yet there we are not conscious of unemployment, though life is hard and incomes are small. I wonder if Western ideas are always right, if standards are not sometimes too high and so-called problems too absorbing and deterrent to progress in other directions which may have been overlooked. If Canada, for instance, doubled her population, would it necessarily follow that she would double the number of her unemployed, which at present is admittedly very high? Certainly she has railways enough and resources enough for a much larger population. I think the country's leaders might well visit India and see something of the administration bequeathed us by the British and see for themselves how we run our railways. We all have something to learn from each other, and there is much that we of the old world can also learn from the new, which in my opinion, in the case of the United States, is not pulling her full weight. She does not realize either her dangers or her powers, otherwise she would raise her voice so that none could doubt her meaning.

OF ALL my impressions, perhaps the one outstanding is that Canada is stoutly loyal to the old traditions, and that her people still honestly believe in spiritual values, despite the rather obvious materialism of their civilization. I found it refreshing to find so many whose faith in a living God was so evident,

and any reference I made in my addresses to religion and the need for spiritual reconstruction was always received with evident gratification.

As evidence of this, and of the charm, tolerance and extraordinary friendliness of Canadians, may I here tell of a pleasant interlude while in the train en route from Montreal to Winnipeg, during which I met the Anglican Bishops of Algoma, Calgary and Victoria—charming men—who in turn invited me to attend Service in their respective cathedrals? I accepted the invitation for Victoria, and on arrival at the door was met, in the absence of the Bishop, by Dean Elliott, but recently arrived from England, who with great courtesy and dignity escorted me to the pew reserved for Government House. It must have seemed strange to the large congregation, I imagine, to see a Muslim participating in an Anglican Service. But I enjoyed it in this, the newest of Canada's cathedrals. I am grateful for the Bishops' invitation; that service will remain one of the happiest memories of my visit to Canada, a visit which has left many fine impressions on my mind.

AS MY last thought let me leave with you an old Persian proverb that has come down to us through the centuries and which has a special meaning for us all today. That wise old saying reminds us that a man without God in his heart is like the sugar cane without its sweetness, like the nightingale without its song, like the rose without its scent, and like a violin without its music.



HARVEST OF THE SEAS. A dramatic atmospheric study of two Welsh fishermen, mending their nets at the close of day in the shadow of Conway Castle. The photographer has achieved an unusual effect in the lighting of the foreground and the dark mass of the silhouetted background.

CONJECTURE

WAS it on a fearful night of storm
That the thunder and sharp lightning
Drove the first woman
To the first man's arms
To seek for shelter
And to stay for love?

Or was it a quiet morning
In the Primal garden
When the doves cooed murmurously
And the olives hung ripe in the sun
That their eyes met, and their hands,
And they became as one?

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

Indians themselves?" He said, "The Englishman's rule in India has been a poor man's rule." "What do you mean?" I asked him. He said: "What I mean is this. That in the whole history of India it is only the English who have introduced a system of administration of justice under which if a man like you assaults me, I can prosecute you and have you sent to jail."

I ARRIVED in Canada at the outset of the Czechoslovakian crisis and wherever I went I was asked by the Canadians what would be the position of India in the event of England being engaged in a European conflict. I told them that there was not the least doubt that India would answer the call of duty and stand by her King as she did during the last war. The Indian Princes and the Punjab through its Prime Minister readily offered assurances, though none were needed. During the last war India provided one million four hundred thousand men for the war. Of these over five hundred thousand came from the Punjab of whom thirty-seven thousand lost their lives. In 1914 we were fighting only for our King; the Government in our country was technically in the hands of a foreign bureaucracy. Today we should be fighting not only for our King, but also for ourselves, because the Government of the country is in our own hands. Herein was one of the reasons why so many Princes and other leaders in India, in England's hour of need made public declarations that their support would be readily forthcoming. And as I reminded my Canadian friends, they need not think that because they were so many thousands of miles away from the centre of trouble that they were assured of peace, for this is a mere illusion. What can happen in Europe or Asia today can happen in the New World tomorrow. If we are to save civilization and democratic freedom we must stand together. That must be obvious to any thinking man or woman, and certainly my Canadian friends and audiences seem to appreciate that point of view.

That the Canadian Prairies need population, as does the whole of Canada, was obvious, and it is difficult for one who comes from the crowded plains of India to understand why the population of Canada



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And what a difference ample room makes—what a stretch-out feeling you get in this luxurious interior where six find shoulder room, leg room, comfort!

Add it all up—and it reads Lincoln-Zephyr—topped off with an economy unheard of in a car of this size—

and so satisfying as the miles roll up. Think of 16 to 20 miles to a gallon—the fewer stops for fuel—and the less wear on your pocketbook that brings.

Style leader? Look about you as the 1939 models roll by. Value leader in its field? Talk to owners—over 60,000 of the most enthusiastic men and women ever to drive a motor car.

But—you'll never really know this car until you drive it. Won't you try it out tomorrow? See it at your nearest dealer's. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited: Ford, Mercury, Lincoln-Zephyr and Lincoln motor cars.



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2. V-type 12-cylinder engine—smooth, quiet power. 3. 16 to 20 miles to the gallon. 4. High power-to-weight ratio—low centre of gravity. 5. Comfort for six, "amidships" in chair-height seats—gliding ride—direct entrance—high visibility. 6. Hydraulic brakes.

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. . . "Well John, it's this way . . . you see, I'm buying a Canada Life income . . . I'm taking no chances . . . I can handle it quite nicely and intend to add to it as the years go by."

Most men with moderate salaries can have a life income at 60 or even earlier. You'll be surprised how little it costs now to be financially independent later on.

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Without obligation on my part please tell me how I can get a guaranteed Canada Life Income \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$200 ☐ \$500 ☐ a month at age 35 ☐ 40 ☐ 45 ☐ 50

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Thirty Seconds Reading Time for Insurance's Most Important Lesson

ONE of the lessons taught by the experience of the depression years is that in the purchase of insurance of any kind the first and paramount consideration is security, and that the matter of the premium rate is of secondary importance, although where a low rate is obtainable along with the requisite security there is no reason why the insuring public should not take advantage of it. But it is a fact that the few companies which came to grief during this period, and had to be taken over by other institutions, were well known in the business as rate-cutters, selling insurance at a substantial reduction from the standard rates.

That life insurance companies generally have been able to maintain a strong financial position throughout the hard times is due in no small

part to the sound policy followed by most of them of building up substantial surplus funds in periods of prosperity. There are those who contend that because insurance is affected with a certain public interest it is a business from which all considerations of profit should be removed, but it is fortunate that such a view did not prevail in the past, for it has been from the profits of former years that the surplus funds have been accumulated which have enabled them to meet all obligations in full and maintain themselves in a sound financial condition in the face of heavy depreciation in security values and all other emergencies.

Extract from an article by
GEORGE GILBERT
in Saturday Night

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THE LONDON LETTER

The Farmers Get Their Own Minister

BY P.O.D.

London, January 30.

POLITICAL jobs go to the politicians—naturally enough, perhaps—until such time as the real emergencies arise. Then they go to the men who know something more about the job than the purely parliamentary aspect of it. This isn't a cheap sneer at politicians. They have their high and useful place. But in such troubled times as these there are forms of experience far more important to the community than political experience.

Mr. Chamberlain seems to have borne this in mind in making his new appointments to the Cabinet. The new Defence Minister, Lord Chatfield, is nothing of a politician, but he is a former Admiral of the Fleet, with a high reputation as a fighting sailor, and also as an administrator.

And the new Minister of Agriculture is a farmer—a 39-year-old Irishman, named Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, who has stepped from a very undistinguished back bench straight into the Cabinet. The political "fans" had apparently never heard of him before. No political wise-acres of the Press tipped his name as that of a likely Minister. But the farmers know all about him, for he was twice President of the National Farmers' Union.

The appointment of Sir John Anderson, of course, an old story now—in these times when a month is an age. But here is another man who was called from the back benches to take over one of the most vitally important jobs in the country, the business of organizing the man-power—and the women-power, too—of the nation in its defence.

As might be expected, he is meeting with a lot of criticism. So would anyone who took over such a job. But there can be no question that he is getting a tremendous amount done. People who knew him in India have no doubt of his ultimate success. He built up a tremendous reputation there as an administrator of shrewd foresight, quick decision, and immense courage. It is said that he is a poor speaker in the House of Commons, solid but cold. That is good news. The nation is becoming rather distrustful of these brisk, bright talkers.

Them As Went

AND now a few words for the Ministers who have been ousted. There is Sir Thomas Inskip, who has been succeeded by Lord Chatfield as Minister for Defence—for the Coordination of Defence, to be exact, as this is a matter of the fighting services. Sir Thomas is to be Secretary for Dominion Affairs, the job which Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has been driving tandem with the Colonial Secretaryship, until somebody could be found to take it over. This is not a good time for tandems, no matter how skilful the driver may be.

It was for a long time rumored that Sir Thomas would go to the Woolack in place of Lord Maugham. But apparently the present Lord Chancellor intends to carry on for a while longer. In any case, Sir Thomas's temperament and talents should be admirably suited to his new post, which seems to demand that sort of calm, judicial mind.

And then there is Mr. W. S. Morrison, who gives up the Ministry of Agriculture—with a very light heart, I imagine. He was never really happy in that job, which has thus sustained its evil fame as a destroyer of political reputations. He is a distinguished lawyer, a great parliamentarian, and a first-rate administrator. But all this did him no good with the farmers. They wanted someone that knew about farming. Now they have got a farmer—a particularly shrewd move on the part of the Prime Minister, who has thus put it up to the farmers themselves.

Fortunately, Mr. Morrison is not to be wasted. He is far too valuable a man for that. He is to be the House-of-Commons end for Lord Chatfield, who as a lord has no seat there. It is an excellent combination, for Mr. Morrison will be able to supply exactly the kind of ability and experience that Lord Chatfield presumably lacks.

Finally, there is our own Lord Strathcona—if we may so possessively describe him—who was chief assistant to Mr. Hore-Belisha, and who joined the "revolt" of the Junior Ministers against his chief. From the highest of motives, no doubt. But his chief has stayed on—a little to the general surprise—and so Lord Strathcona has had to resign.

There is also talk of some of the others resigning, but it is likely that efforts will be made to dissuade them. Mr. Chamberlain could hardly view with equanimity the loss of such able and energetic young men as the Marquess of Dufferin, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, who were both in the so-called revolt. They have made big reputations for themselves, and their resignations would be a heavy blow to public confidence.

Added Entry

BY WAY of a refresher after this perhaps rather stodgy fare, here are some political definitions which have been going the rounds lately—especially in the City, where, in fact, these things usually start. Stock-brokers apparently have a good deal of spare time to devote to the concoction of such tart and tasty trifles.

SOCIALISM:—You have two cows. You give one to your neighbor.

FASCISM:—You have two cows. You give both to the Government. The government gives you part of the milk.

NAZISM:—You keep the cows and give the milk to the Government. The



NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, the latest addition to the British Cabinet. He is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and a former O.C. of one of the territorial battalions of The Queen's Royal Regiment, with which The Queen's York Rangers (1st American Regiment) (M.G.) of Toronto is affiliated. Sir Reginald paid a visit to the Officers of the Canadian regiment last year.

Government sells part of it back to you.

COMMUNISM:—The Government shoots you, and keeps both the cows.

NEW DEALISM:—The Government shoots one cow. It milks the other, and pours the milk down the drain.

WHITEHALLISM:—You have two cows. The Milk Board says this is too few to count.

I suppose the list might easily be extended to other activities of the various forms of government. But these will do to go on with. If they are already familiar, forgive me. It is always a risk to repeat such things, for one never knows where they may have been stolen.

All Out Of Step

SINCE I have been talking so much about politics, I might as well go ahead and make this a sort of parliamentary letter—if only by way of getting the poison out of my system all at once. Besides, Parliament is a place on which the gaze of the nation—and perhaps of a good many other nations, too—is likely to be intently fixed for some time to come.

Sir Stafford Cripps has been hoisted out of the Socialist Party! The National Executive has finally summoned up all its courage, and told him to "git." It must have taken a bit of courage, too, for he is notoriously one of their ablest debaters, and a man with quite a big following in the Party. There are likely to be considerable ructions among the faithful before the matter is finally smoothed out or forgotten.

The trouble with Sir Stafford is that he is a "red"—none of your pale, polite pinks, but a good, deep red. What makes it all the odder and more disconcerting is that he is also one of the most eminent and successful barristers in England—a man who knocks £30,000 a year or so out of his legal practice. Quite a lot of money for wearing one of those funny little wigs! And he could probably get a good deal more, if he didn't go in so much for wigs on the green—but only politically, of course.

For a long time Sir Stafford has been agitating for the formation of a "popular front," the gathering together of Communists and extreme Leftists of all sorts into the orthodox Socialist fold, so as to present a united opposition to the Government. Over and over again he has brought it up in the Party councils, only to be defeated more and more heavily.

It is possible that several members of the Socialist executive have considerable sympathy with Sir Stafford's ideas. But to adopt that particular plank as part of the Socialist platform would be to hand the Government a nice sharp axe, lay the Socialist neck on the block, and invite the political headman to hit hard—with a little draw. This public is in no mood for Popular Fronts. It has seen too much of what they have accomplished in France and in Spain.

But Sir Stafford is a tough and determined fighter with either hand though naturally he favors the left—and he has refused to conform. Finally, after repeated warnings, he has been expelled. The last straw was his sending out a memorandum to the various branches of the Party against the express prohibition of the Executive. That was regarded as open rebellion, the unpardonable sin. It is all very well for Tories and Liberals to condone insubordination, but not the Socialists—they can't afford to. No being out of step in that procession!

Mr. and Mrs. David J. Walker and Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Farmer, of Toronto, have sailed on the Bremen on a trip to Nassau. On their return, Mrs. Walker will go to Pinehurst, North Carolina.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year ended December 31, 1938

Balance forward from previous year, \$	154,478.61
Net profits for year after deducting cost of Management, Directors' and Auditors' fees, provision for investment reserve and all other expenses including Municipal Taxes.	125,327.82
	\$ 279,806.43
Appropriated as follows:	
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	22,000.00
Written off Office Premises and Furniture and Fixtures	14,704.34
Contributions to Staff Pension Fund	8,602.05
Dividends	50,000.00
	95,306.39
Carried forward	\$ 184,500.04

Certified per report attached.

ARTHUR J. HARDY,
HARVEY A. LEVER, C.A.,
Auditors.

BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1938

ASSETS	
Capital Account:	
Office Premises	287,823.88
Safety Deposit Vaults	25,387.73
Real Estate held for Sale	89,181.59
Mortgages—Principal	137,696.00
Interest Due and Accrued	3,766.97
Loans on Collateral Securities	147,584.87
Bonds and Debentures:	
Dominion of Canada	21,160.00
Canadian Municipalities and School Districts	111,283.43
Corporations	263,734.55
Interest Accrued	3,081.29
Stocks	82,099.13
Cash on Hand and in Banks	14,897.00
Advances to Trusts, Estates and Agencies	83,318.63
Accounts Receivable	20,633.88
Office Furniture and Fixtures	1,880.00
Other Assets	5,128.61
	\$ 1,319,082.04

Guaranteed Trust Account:	
Mortgages	687,204.96
Interest Due and Accrued	10,837.81
Bonds and Debentures:	
Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario	1,368,441.46
Other Provinces and British Dominions	264,383.09
Canadian Municipalities and School Districts	689,548.04
Corporations	37,087.51
Interest Accrued	26,229.97
Loans on Collateral Securities	885,228.52
Cash on Hand and in Banks	227,662.56
	\$ 4,194,619.92

Total Capital and Guaranteed Assets	\$ 5,513,701.96
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES ACCOUNT:	
Cash, Securities and Other Properties held for Estates, Trusts and Agencies	19,461,020.28
	\$25,004,722.24

LIABILITIES	
Capital Account:	
Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid	\$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve	100,000.00
Dividend No. 80 payable Jan. 1, 1939	20,000.00
Accounts Payable and Accrued Items	8,714.12
Fees, Rents and other items paid in advance	9,043.65
Reserve for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	26,824.22
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss	184,500.04
	\$ 1,349,082.04

Guaranteed Trust Account:	
Trust Deposits	\$ 3,231,786.18
Funds held under Guaranteed Investment Certificates	962,833.74
	\$ 4,194,619.92
Total Capital and Guaranteed Liabilities	\$ 5,513,701.96

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES ACCOUNT:	
Estates, Trusts and Agencies under Administration by the Company	19,377,501.65
Advances from Capital Account	82,518.63
	\$25,004,722.24

Approved on behalf of the Board:
R. CORSON, President.
JOHN J. GIBSON, General Manager.

We have audited the books and accounts of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the year ended December 31, 1938, and have verified the Cash, Bank Balances and Securities of the Company.
After due consideration, we have formed an independent opinion as to the position of the Company, and certify that in our opinion so formed and the above Balance Sheet together with the related statement of Profit and Loss, sets forth fairly and truly the state of the affairs of the Company at December 31, 1938, and the profits made for the year ended at that date, and is in accordance with its books. All transactions of the Company that have come within our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Company.

ARTHUR J. HARDY,
HARVEY A. LEVER, C.A.,
Auditors.

January 20, 1939.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 18, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

What Are Essentials in Security Plan?

BY W. A. McKAGUE

HOW TO PRESERVE AND ACCUMULATE WEALTH. ARTICLE 2.

Investment nowadays must have constant regard for impairment of principal as an offset to income. Speculation is an equally legitimate means for the preservation and enhancement of wealth. The safety so long associated with investment is now rather an illusion. Its converse, risk, is present in both investment and speculation.

In this, the second of a series of articles, the author endeavors to clarify certain objectives which are in the mind of the average investor, and to relate them to current conditions. The succeeding articles will discuss means for the attainment of these objectives.

BEFORE discussing a financial program, it is necessary that we clarify whatever objectives we have in mind. Since these objectives are common to nearly all men, it is not difficult to find them, though their relative weight is not the same with every person.

What is universal in mankind is the need for "economic" goods and services—those things which we eat, or wear, or otherwise consume. The struggle to fill these needs or desires consumes a very large share of our time and strength, so that the economic motive is one of the most powerful in our lives. Through these efforts we produce things of "value," which signifies that they are wanted by us and by others.

Things which have such economic value are known as "wealth" and this broad term embraces anything from a gold piece, the value of which will be recognized almost anywhere, to an art object which may appeal to very few. "Money" is merely the exchange unit by means of which the value which is represented in one item of wealth may be converted into the value which is in another.

Part of the wealth throughout the world moves quickly from production to consumption. With some things this process is the work of a day, with other things it is a season; for the great majority of humans a "hand-to-mouth" existence is the rule.

Savings and Interest

PEOPLE "save" when, by producing more than they consume, they accumulate a store for the rainy day, or for the seven lean years. The store may consist of consumable goods, but with advance in economy surplus effort tends to be directed toward more to creating equipment or capital goods the purpose of which is to make future production more efficient. Thus a farmer, having assured himself of an adequate crop, may devote his spare time to improving buildings and fences, or to clearing more land. Both consumable and capital goods represent economic value, and are agencies for saving.

The earning power of capital goods is a factor which adds to the attraction of savings in that form. Such earning power, which may be illustrated by the difference in rental value between a poor farm and a well-equipped one, gives capital goods a lean value.

The numerous polemics directed against interest in recent years have chosen to ignore the fact that it is the producer who, through his desire to enhance his own production by borrowing capital goods, gives rise to interest. The fact that money intervenes for the lending and borrowing operation, does not alter the fundamental nature of the deal. Money merely measures the values at the time, just as it serves in the whole field of commerce and finance.

Capital Imperilled

THROUGH many centuries of development, and especially during the last two hundred years of com-

parative security in matters of property, contracts, and currencies, there has been built up a financial structure which has mustered the savings of the people on a scale never before approached, utilized them for increase of production, and enabled this increase to be shared by all classes through lower prices for the consumer, higher wages for the worker, and earnings in interest or dividends for the investor. It is this structure, with its widespread benefits, that is imperilled by the obvious and persistent effort to eliminate the reward of those who have provided the funds through their savings.

Those who have wealth today, being unable by their individual and possibly by their united efforts to stem the tide of thought, must take note of the trend and seek such protection as may remain. They will probably find that the anti-capitalist drive is particularly injurious to the investment features of savings, while thus far the speculative aspects have escaped.

Recoverable Value

FOR this reason it is essential that we examine the nature of these two paths which are open to the individual for the increase of his wealth, and that we note, as we go along, their relation with the safety factor which is the first essential; for gain is of no value if it is offset by loss.

Safety means the preservation of value. Security to the individual refers to the happy state of the one who has enough of such value, safely stored, to provide for all the prospective needs of himself and of his dependents. But let us not slight the real significance of the term "safety." There is nothing sure except death and taxes; these have no popular appeal. In actual practice, therefore, safety has to be measured by the degree of probability that the value tied up in an asset can be recovered from it.

And that value must not be narrowly interpreted as money, because we know only too well that money can be a fickle thing, and lose its usefulness in whole or in part. Thousands of people who bought Russian roubles or German marks in the post-war period learned that lesson. The idea of value is more basic and enduring. Without discussing the metaphysics of value, we can illustrate the thought by pointing out that a bushel of wheat probably represented about the same degree of usefulness, or value, a thousand years ago as it does today.

There have been some important changes in the relative values of those things which we actually consume or which we like to preserve. Thus gold is now highly valued while its companion precious metal, silver, is being discarded, and iron, which came later historically, and which today is the most widely used of all metals, is the cheapest of the lot. Yet taken as a whole the commodities such as grains, live stock, wool, wood, hides and metals, which have been in continuous use since the early days of civilization, illustrate the idea of durable value.

The Market Gambler

BY M. ARGIN

DAY by day the volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange has been shrinking since the stock market set up its low mark on January 26. This sluggish current of transactions will soon or late surge and quicken with public participation. Then stock market averages ought to reflect whether sellers or buyers are in control and whether we are to witness further liquidation or accumulation.

In my estimation all the potential factors of money, credit, and business, favor a rising market for 1939, hence my belief that the lows of January 26 will hold, and that higher prices will be seen in the months ahead. But—and this is a big and important "but"—I shall depend solely on the action of the market for confirmation of this belief.

There are some Canadians who read these brief weekly memos and who sniff at my buying and selling stocks for gambling purposes and depending on, first, an alien market and alien equities; second, at my use of a theory of market movement that provides trading guidance based on the ups and downs of the market itself; and third, because I exclude Canadian stocks from the list of equi-

ties that I buy and sell. May I say to all this, that all gamblers like to bet if they can on "sure things" and when I buy an active stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange I can be certain that "come hell or high tide" that stock can be sold quickly at any time. If, too, I can successfully trade by the use of the Dow Theory, a theory that measures the time and extent of market movements to determine probable trends, its usefulness ought to be apparent to all. As for not trading in the Canadian stocks, this arises from the fact that as profits on stock gambling are derived from the extent and promptitude with which equities reflect potential earning power, I naturally prefer American stocks because they are more quickly responsive to this factor.

All things considered, isn't this just a plain commonsense way of handling one's stock gambling? It isn't, of course, quite as simple and easy as it sounds. It requires continuous study and thought, and experience develops a sort of sixth sense that in time warns one to be careful and compels me to try to rationalize the subconscious fear that prompted the warning.



SCOPE FOR LEADERSHIP

Now if you want to preserve your real capital, you simply cannot afford to limit your precautions to the maintenance of your monetary capital. You might get a bond repaid in full ten years from now, only to find that the money would not then buy half what it would buy today. You would have preserved your monetary, but not your real, capital. While this discussion is not concerned solely with currency depreciation, which up to now has been only a red herring insofar as the purchasing power of our dollar is concerned, yet the lessons from foreign lands cannot be ignored, and the prospect must be ever present in the mind of the investor. Whenever you think of safety, you must think of purchasing power, and not merely currency.

Income or Profit?

JUST what do we mean by "investment" and "speculation" respectively? In a book on Investment published some years ago the writer, after careful consideration, adopted the following definition for the former: "Investment means placing

capital in an enterprise which the owner of the capital does not himself direct, with a view to preserving that capital and obtaining some consideration for its use."

This recognizes preservation, or safety, as the first consideration, with income secondary, and capital gain as not even worthy of mention except insofar as it might, along with income, constitute consideration for the use of the capital. If you sell something for 105, which a year previous cost you 100, obviously you have the same consideration for the use of the capital as you would have had through holding a five per cent security bought and sold at par.

While speculation does not lend itself to such precise definition, it generally means the holding of something with a view to a rise in market value, though it also includes "short" selling in the hope of a fall in market value. You can identify a speculation by this intent to profit by either a rise or a fall in the price. Here income in the form of interest or dividends is the lesser consideration.

In the mind of the public the term (Continued on Page 13)

Collective Bargaining For Agriculturists

BY M. M. ROBINSON

The author of this article, an Ontario gardener and fruit grower, pleads for recognition by business of the farmer's right to fight, through organization and co-operative effort, for reasonable price levels for the products of the farm.

The alternative to such organization, he says, is the decline of Canadian agriculturists to peasantry and subsistence farming. Sympathetic understanding and a spirit of co-operation on the part of the press and business would do much, he says, to ease the farmer's position. Hence Saturday Night takes pleasure in publishing this article, though publication should not be taken to imply endorsement of all the views expressed.

FARMERS, interested in placing the agricultural industry on a sound basis find much to interest, amuse and aggravate them in Ontario's daily and weekly press. Considerable of the amusement and aggravation is due to the freedom with which non-farmers undertake, by means of pen and paper, to right some of the existing difficulties.

Practical farmers have always considered knowledge of the subject the first essential to sound observation but are gradually learning that newspaper economists do not need, apparently, actual experience as farmers to write freely of the Farm Problem, hence many of the inconsistencies found so aggravating by the few ruralites who do read the comments of the urban experts on farm economics.

For some time agriculture the world over has been concerned with quotas, subsidies, price fixing and other measures taken to correct the evils. Most of the newspaper argument has been in the hands of the city "slicers," for they, apparently are articulate while the farming community continues to suffer from inability and lack of opportunity to express its views. Most of the talking, writing and theorizing is in the hands of the politicians and journalists, the vast majority of whom have little, if any, practical knowledge of actual conditions, consequently missing many of the essentials when problems of agriculture are discussed.

The subject is far-reaching and vital, with many ramifications, and no progress can be made until two or three first principles are definitely established. Having in mind several articles in various issues of SATURDAY NIGHT, we would advance the contention that no solution of any of the problems can be found until there is a willingness to admit that Canadian farm economics must be based on the intention to maintain Canadian farm life on a standard in keeping with the middle class standards of the city. The other alternative is a degeneration

tion of our agriculturists into a great peasant class with a complete surrender of many of the privileges now enjoyed and a reversion to subsistence farming with an even greater exploitation of the producers of the nation's food supply.

The Right to Fight

ASSUMING that the desire and determination is to maintain a reasonably decent standard of living in rural Ontario, the newspaper experts must be prepared to admit the farmer's right to fight, through organization and co-operative effort, for reasonable price levels for the products of the farm. This is but granting the farmer the privilege long ago appropriated by secondary industry with associations, cartels, agreements and the many undertakings based on the desire to maintain some ethics in trading and to control, if possible, the vicious tactics of price-cutting.

Unless the right of the farmer in this respect is admitted no progress can be made in the attempt to find a cure for the disease now tearing at the roots of agriculture.

The following is an extract from a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT: "Copper producers have been pleased with the result of the efforts to stabilize the price of the metal during the current year. Operations of the copper cartel early in the year stemmed a decline in the price of the metal and caused a sharp advance. When this showed signs of too rapid movement upward, larger production was authorized. Immediately the price sagged. Recently, when the price showed a little further downward trend, an order was issued for slightly curtailed output. Already this has resulted in the price of metal moving upward. Copper at 12 cents per pound is considered a very healthy level."

Inconsistency Charged

AS FAR as this writer can ascertain there has been no attempt, on the part of the journalistic economists, to criticize the creation of the copper cartel. Stabilization of the price of copper seems acceptable to all. But, let the farmers band together to establish reasonable price levels and immediately the hue and cry is under way with tremendous concern for the welfare of the consuming public.

This concern for the consumer and alarm over interference with the law of supply and demand constitute the pet refrain when dealing with efforts to stabilize prices of farm produce. Is it strange that the inarticulate farmer is unable to appreciate the difference in the philosophy that approves of a copper cartel but condemns attempts to regulate prices of farm crops?

A few years ago a demoralized potato market found New Brunswick potatoes selling at ten cents a barrel with the fertilizer companies holding a twelve-cent investment in the contents of each barrel. Farmer organizations and governments got busy in an attempt to right the disaster and did succeed in raising the price level to around fifty cents. SATURDAY NIGHT was most concerned about this interference with the law of supply and demand and soundly denounced the effort. Apparently it was entirely wrong to attempt price stabilization in the interests of the farmer.

Ignored by Press

FOR the past year one of the bitterest fights in the history of Ontario agriculture has been staged between the fruit and vegetable growers and the canning industry. The struggle was almost completely ignored by the press. The growers were battling for the establishment of the principle of collective bargaining. The canners were bitterly opposed—they sought a continuation of the so-called free market and attendant exploitation. The growers have scored a sound victory mainly because of the firm support accorded the farmers by the Ontario government through the Farm Products Control Act, but the fight has been costly to all concerned and has left a trail of financial loss and of ill-feeling that will take considerable time to obliterate.

Failure of the press to present the story of the struggle has proven very depressing and has given rise to the thought that the farming community cannot look to the newspapers of Ontario for aid in the fight with Big Business. Farmers are not contributors to the advertising revenues so essential to the modern newspaper.

(Continued on Page 13)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Debt and Acorns

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THERE seem to be four ways of dealing with our public debt problem: (1) continue governmental spending as at present, and go broke; (2) bring public spending down into line with our present income; (3) repudiate our debts, wholly or partially; (4) build up the national income to a level that can carry the public debt and continued large governmental spending.

The first three are all thoroughly unpleasant, one way or another, particularly the first. Going broke suggests a complete breakdown of credit, with closed factories and long bread-lines. The second is less concretely terrifying but decidedly unattractive, suggesting years of deflation and drawing in the national belt. Surely, we think, we're smart enough to make that unnecessary. The third brings in an ugly word, repudiation. It's not British and, more important, there seems to be something in the idea that we are all creditors as well as debtors and therefore can't repudiate without hurting ourselves.

The fourth alternative, however, seems to be just what we want. No repudiation, no deflation, no curtailment of government spending. Increase the national income so that government revenues would be sufficient for desirable public spending programs, for interest and sinking fund requirements on the public debt, and for higher standards of living for all of us. Clearly it's the ideal solution.

But It's Not Easy

BUT when we begin to consider what is involved in the job of bringing our national income back to the levels of 1928 and 1929—and even substantially beyond those levels, in order that we may be able to take care of the increase in the debt burden and in the scale of governmental expenditures—we soon discover that the task is by no means an easy one.

The decade of the twenties was one of great expansion. The construction of hydro-electric power developments, of newspaper mills, of good roads and the increase of the automobile industry's production to the point where the motor car became the average man's utensil instead of merely the rich man's plaything—these things and many others furnished an abundance of opportunities for the profitable employment of capital, resulting in plenty of employment for workers at good wages, high standards

of living and large government revenues.

But things are different today. Right now we don't need any more hydro power developments or newspaper mills—in fact, we worry about getting business for those we have. The production of automobiles is now mainly for replacement. There is certainly enormous scope for the building of more good roads and the modernization of existing ones, but this line of endeavor can only profitably be developed to the extent that the results are productive of increased trade.

Of course there are other fields of enterprise—aviation, television, the use of modern methods in house building, etc.—which appear to hold considerable promise for the future, but at the moment we seem to be fairly well supplied with the things that were mainly responsible for our expansion in the twenties. How then can we increase our national income to the twenties' level?

We Must Change

THE answer, probably, is that we can't reasonably expect to do so until there has been a vast change, both abroad and at home, in the conditions that govern productive enterprise. Whether it's aviation or television or electric shavers or a hundred other things that the man in the street knows nothing about today, the fact remains that prospective producers of these things must be able to see a reasonable likelihood of substantial profits before they will venture their capital and effort.

And one of the main reasons they don't see such prospect of profits is the destructive taxation of today. Ever since the twenties capital has been seeking security rather than profit; in Canada the only venturesome capital has gone into mining.

There must be new industrial processes, new services waiting to be developed. The job before us is to break the bonds that are restraining such development.

Yes, we must increase the national income, but to do that we must first ease the path of the owner of capital willing to take risks for the possibility of profit. We must encourage him by every means possible, in particular by the remission of taxation. Tall oaks from little acorns grow, and we greatly need more acorns.



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.



CHARLES P. FELL, president of the Empire Life Insurance Company, who reported a record volume of new business and a strong financial position at the company's annual meeting in Kingston, Ont.

BELL TELEPHONE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For a long time now I have been thinking of adding Bell Telephone to my investment list. What do you think of this stock? Is it worth while for a person who has reached the age and financial position where he is interested more in the blue chips than in gambling? How did this company do in 1938? What are its chances of keeping up dividends?

—D. J. U., Nanaimo, B.C.

I think that Bell Telephone should meet your requirements satisfactorily. My opinion is that it is one of the soundest Canadian stocks, and while it is selling at 169½—a comparatively high price in relation to earnings prospects—it is attractive for the fairly secure income which it affords.

For the year ended December 31, 1938, Bell Telephone reported net income of \$6,449,380, equal to \$8.96 per share on the 804,141 shares outstanding. In 1937, net income was \$6,112,939, or \$7.72 per share. Despite the fact that demand for new and additional service was not as high as in 1937, there was a net increase of 18,804 telephones during 1938, and at the end of the year the number of business telephones in use was at an all-time high of 271,775. Given an extension of the business recovery, earnings should run in excess of the \$8 dividend, which, judging by last year's results, seems to be reasonably secure over the intermediate term at least.

ORO GRANDE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I was asked to buy some stock in the Oro Grande mine situated in the Breasted Lake area and would be glad of some information on this company.

B. A. G., Winnipeg, Man.

Oro Grande Development Co., Limited, disposed of its assets in 1934 to Breasted Lake Mines, for 1,200,000 pooled shares, an exchange basis of one new for two old shares. Late in 1937 the property was leased and the company was to receive 15 per cent of the bullion recovery. Since milling was resumed operations have been running at a profit, and there is several months' ore in sight. Funds are now available for further development. It is thought exploration chances are promising to the north of the present workings, where little, if any, underground work was done.

JELlicoe

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Jellicoe has been suggested to me as an attractive speculation, but would like your opinion. Should the price say to seven or eight cents, what would be its prospects for worth-while appreciation?

—A. S. R., Winnipeg, Man.

I would not regard Jellicoe Consolidated as an "attractive speculation." While ore results have not been up to expectations due to complicated geological conditions, however, there are several favorable zones not yet explored which are said to offer interesting possibilities. An ore shoot has been opened and estimated to contain 7,000 tons between the first and second levels, and recent raising has added to this tonnage. Millheads of \$13 to \$15 per ton are expected from this ore. At present the company is considering two alternative arrangements, whether to treat the ore at MacLeod-Cockshutt or endeavor to secure additional funds to resume developments. The company still has 1,250,000 shares in the treasury.

CORRUGATED PAPER BOX

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please help me with some advice on Corrugated Paper Box preferred stock. For the life of me I can't see why it is selling so low. Just how do present prices compare with the prices in past years? But most of all I would like to know why this stock is away down in the cellar.

—S. H. F., Toronto, Ont.

Corrugated Paper Box preferred stock is selling currently at 36, as compared with a high of 82 and a low of 40 in 1938, and a high of 95½ with a low of 80 in 1937. I think that the best attitude you can take towards this particular issue is that of regarding it as a stock which will only begin to show signs of strengthening over the long term.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons for the decline in the price of Corrugated Paper Box preferred is the market slump which has affected all stocks regard-

less of their classifications. In addition, you must remember that companies dealing in paper and paper products react very quickly to business conditions, and that operations at Corrugated Box are likely to be on a "hand to mouth" basis until the business and political outlook clears up considerably.

But the most apparent reason for the price decline—and probably the primary one—was the passing of the dividend due September 1, 1938. At that time it was reported that the volume of business was materially lower than in the corresponding period of 1937 and that earnings had not been sufficient to cover preferred dividend requirements. As for the outlook, I would say that conditions with the company are likely to be slightly worse before they improve. However, as I have said, over the long term, I think that Corrugated Box will readjust itself. It has before.

QUICK PROFITS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Thank you for the information on That, with my own observation, decided me against investing in it, particularly as the men I talked to admitted I would not be able to sell my shares "because they would want to know with whom they were dealing." But I am determined to keep on bothering you until I decide on some investment that will be productive. What do people who are on the inside think of Minor Gold Mines? If you think this is not a good stock, make any suggestions as to what you think I should do to multiply a few hundreds without having to wait forever for results.

—A. P. N., Toronto, Ont.

Sorry, but it is impossible for me to offer any suggestions by which you can "multiply a few hundreds without having to wait forever for results." Mining is a speculative undertaking and anyone not financially able to take the risk of losing his money is well advised to refrain from such speculations.

The stock about which you inquire cannot be regarded as an investment, the property still being in the prospect stage. Results of surface exploration, which has been concentrated on one vein, have been quite interesting, and it now remains for the recommended diamond drilling program to indicate if the high values continue to depth. Apparently an honest and intelligent effort is being made to make a mine, but you must realize that if its possibilities were proven, it would be selling at a much higher price.

Needless to say it is necessary for the public to share in the initial development of mines and the rewards



G. W. ALLAN, K.C., president of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, who in his speech at that company's annual meeting in Winnipeg, pointed out that the Great-West's investment in bonds and debentures, which increased by over eight millions in the past year, placed the company in a strong liquid position with unquestionable security. He called attention to the fact that the market values of bonds, debentures and stocks were \$2,500,000 in excess of book values at the close of the year.

are large when the effort is successful, but there is no "open sesame" to quick profits in mining stocks, and particularly so, with the present disturbed international situation. However, many of our gold producers and near-producers offer real speculative opportunities at present, but as to a "penny" stock which promises sure and fast appreciation, I only wish I knew one myself!

TEXAS-CANADIAN OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been asked to buy some Texas-Canadian Oil stock. Please give me some idea as to its desirability. Would you class it as an investment?

—G. N. U., Hamilton, Ont.

Texas-Canadian Oil cannot, of course, be considered an investment, but rather, I would say, as a speculation which is not unattractive for its appreciation possibilities. The stock is selling currently at \$1.11—\$1.18 to yield 10.4 per cent. As to its desirability, you will have to develop.

(Continued on Next Page)

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

Hinde & Dauch

A PARTIALLY-OWNED Canadian subsidiary of Hinde & Dauch Paper Company—an American concern with head offices in Sandusky, Ohio—Hinde & Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Limited, operates three plants: one at Toronto, Ontario, one at Trenton, Ontario, and one at Montreal, Quebec. Products embrace paperboard, fibre shipping boxes, corrugated paper products and straw paper for corrugating purposes.

Of these, the most important is paperboard, and the company has approximately 80 per cent of its capital invested in paperboard mills. For instance, in 1938, 70,923 tons of paperboard were produced, against 17,940 tons of corrugated paper in the same year. Of the total tonnage of paperboard produced, 56,000 tons was in shipping case material, a further 15,000 tons was for set-up and folding paper boxes, and about 52 per cent of the aggregate went into the company's own box factories.

Trend to Paperboard

SINCE the late 1920's, there has been a steady and sustained swing away from wood as a shipping material toward paperboard. Reasons for this may be attributed to several basic characteristics favoring paperboard, most important of which are lower costs, facility of packaging, less bulk when carried in stock, and the far more attractive and varied display possibilities. Approximately 45 per cent of total paper production is accounted for by paperboard output of all types.

Raw materials used in its production consist primarily of printed and unprinted newsprint, mixed papers, groundwood pulp, sulphite and sulphate pulps, straw, and cheap rags.

Prices for paperboard containers tend to fluctuate with the cost of raw materials, especially pulp and linerboard. Prices in specialized lines are more stable, but here, too, some slight variations are noticeable. The margin between material and container costs tends to widen in times of general business activity—when consumers are actively buying—and the opposite is true, of course, in slower periods.

Production of paperboard will follow the general trend of business activity, over the long term, with some allowances to be made for the growing uses of the material. However, the swings in the production of paperboard should not be as wide as those for general industrial output, because of the close association of paperboard products with the consumer trade. As growing markets ab-

sorb the enlarged capacity of the industry, prices should become more stable.

Generally typical of the lighter industries, sales of Hinde & Dauch Paper Company of Canada follow a cyclical pattern. Profits, however, are relatively stable, except when affected by abnormally high or low prices.

In the year ended December 31, 1938, the company had a net profit of \$425,035, which was equal to \$1.42 per share on the 299,933 shares of common stock outstanding. In 1937, net profit was \$539,435, or \$1.80 per share; and in 1936, a net of \$395,408, or \$1.32 per common share was shown. Notwithstanding net capital additions of \$64,000 during 1938, working capital was up to \$1,117,820.14, as compared with \$1,024,711 at the end of the previous year.

During 1938, production fell off slightly under 6 per cent of the 1937 output, but production for the industry as a whole was kept off to the extent of 16 per cent. The 1938 output of the box factories was slightly greater than in 1937, but sales values were down approximately 8 per cent. However, the industry as a whole suffered a reduction in sales value of approximately 13 per cent in the same period. In presenting the latest annual report, President Sidney Frohman declared that the potential productivity of all divisions of the company was greater than at any other time in its history, expressed himself as confident that operations in the current year would be equal, if not better, than those in 1938. One triple-headed reason for the company's comparatively disappointing showing in 1938: three price reductions in products, two of which occurred in the last quarter.

Earnings Prospect

HINDE & DAUCH is selling currently at 13½ to yield 7.4 per cent at the \$1 dividend rate. As we pointed out earlier, the business volume of this largest Canadian paper products manufacturer will depend almost directly upon the volume of consumer purchasing. So far, business in Canada has clung, however precariously, to comparatively high levels, and despite the international muddle, seems to be strengthening its hold. In general, then, satisfactory earnings can be anticipated for the company over the intermediate term at least, and the stock appears to be a desirable buy, either for income or appreciation at the present time. Especially so since the strong financial position promises liberal dividends. There are no apparent severe hazards to account for the present high yield.

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Forward Again

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1938

ASSETS

Real Estate and Agreements of Sale	\$ 985,694.14
Mortgages on Real Estate	3,965,759.78
Loans on Policies	1,185,714.98
Automatic Premium Loans	531,464.60
Bonds and Debentures at market values	3,060,644.93
Stocks at market values	638,119.00
Amounts on Deposit with Trust Companies	138,831.92
Cash at Home and Branch Offices	1,870.00
Cash in Banks	116,291.66
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	160,648.10
Net Premiums Due and Deferred	183,883.19

TOTAL ASSETS \$10,968,922.30

LIABILITIES

Net Policy Reserve	\$ 9,148,910.41
Outstanding Claims Awaiting Proof	41,932.06
Reserve for Unreported Claims	10,000.00
Amounts Left on Deposit	821,422.17
Guaranteed Dividends on Outstanding Premiums	16,530.33
Reserve for Accrued Deferred Dividends	105,368.25
Taxes Due and Accrued	27,054.00
Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance	3,596.58
Other Liabilities	43,173.42
Investment and Contingency Reserve	248,179.04
Capital Stock	250,000.00
Surplus	252,756.04

TOTAL LIABILITIES \$10,968,922.30

Business in force, including deferred annuities, December 31, 1938, was \$48,619,512, an increase of \$2,237,565 over the business in force December 31, 1937.

Total Income for the past year was \$2,062,755.36, an increase of \$92,893.89 over income for the year ending December 31, 1937.

Total Amount paid to beneficiaries and policyholders was \$882,978.95.

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Assurance Company of Canada

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor

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GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

cide that for yourself. You know best what you want.

Texas-Canadian Oil Corporation which, incidentally is an oil-producing company with properties in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Illinois, had a net profit of \$530,372 for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1938, equal to 24.1 cents per share on the 2,200,000 shares of \$1 par stock outstanding. This compares with a net of \$409,437, or 18.6 cents per share in the previous year. The balance sheet showed cash up to \$138,665 from \$18,741, and receivables up to \$90,588 from \$79,909. Current assets totaled \$239,810 and current liabilities \$241,375, making an excess of \$1,565 in current liabilities over current assets. It was officially stated in the directors' report that the company had 167 producing wells as at June, 1938, and that production from these wells, based upon the present prorations and prices should enable the company to increase its gross earnings materially during the current financial year.

Operations during 1937-1938 were so encouraging that directors felt justified in placing the company on a dividend basis of 12 cents per share, payable half yearly, the first semi-annual dividend being paid on May

16, 1938. I understand that operations during the current fiscal year have been running slightly ahead of those one year ago.

UNITED DRUG

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please advise me if United Drug Company 5 per cent. debentures, 1953, are a safe investment. (1) As to safety. (2) Chances of appreciation. What is the current price?

—W. H. F., Brampton, Ont.

United Drug 5 per cent. debentures are selling at 70½-71½, and I would class them as a business man's speculation of average appeal. In the year ended December 31, 1937—the 1938 report is not yet available—interest charges were earned 2.03 times, against 2.01 times in 1936, 1.74 times in 1935, and 1.81 times in 1934.

Personally, I would buy these bonds only if I were interested in speculative profit. As I pointed out above, the 1938 report is not yet available, but in the first 9 months of the year a loss of 42 cents per share was sustained, and there is only slight hope that a small deficit can be avoided for the full year. Indications are that recovery in 1939 will be slow. However, as you are no doubt aware, this

company manufactures and distributes medical supplies, stationery, candies and miscellaneous merchandise usually sold in drug stores, and markets them through the "Liggett", "Owl" and other company-owned chains. Therefore, a boost in consumer purchasing power cannot fail to benefit it, and moderate earnings gains are a reasonable expectation over the intermediate term.

HOLLINGER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

How is Hollinger standing up, please? I am thinking of buying some shares.

D. E. W., Halifax, N.S.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines was the leading Canadian gold producer last year, and the bullion recovery was only exceeded by that of the year 1925. Earnings were the best since 1934, when operating costs were considerably lower than at present. Net profit per share in 1938 was \$1.145 as compared with \$1.054 in the previous year. Ore reserves are conservatively estimated at around 7,000,000 tons to a depth of 3,000 feet, while development to below 5,000 feet has shown the strong downward continuation of the main ore zones.

What Are Security Essentials?

(Continued from Page 11)

investment is closely identified with safety, and the term speculation is suggestive of risk. Yet it is one of the aims of this series of articles to establish means through which speculation, as well as investment, can aid those who seek to preserve and to increase their wealth. We are not ascribing risk to all forms of investment, nor safety to all forms of speculation. We will merely try to show that a program of speculation can be developed with as much regard for intrinsic safety as is provided in the average investment program.

Preservation First

IN EITHER investment or speculation, the amount of the capital is usually so large in relation to the amount of the probable income or profit, that the owner has to calculate first the chances for his capital being preserved, and then estimate the chances for income or gain. In certain times of frenzied finance there has been a disregard for safety, but the history of investment reveals

that it, as well as speculation, has shared in the folly. The bonds of Brazil, the debentures of the town of Riverside, and the preferred shares of Honey Dew, Ltd., were originally viewed as investments, yet none of them are now worth as much as twenty cents on the dollar. The investment world can scarcely afford to throw stones at the wheat pit, or the stock exchanges, or land speculation, because its own structure has been proved to contain a great deal of glass.

While the profits of fifty or one hundred per cent which are possible in some forms of speculation may justify more risk than can be assumed in an investment program, the greater proportion of speculations are for small margins of profit, perhaps equivalent to a normal interest return, and capital losses cannot be afforded under these circumstances any more than in an investment program.

Listing the Requirements

WE ACCORDINGLY have to list the considerations in investment and speculation, respectively, in the following orders of importance:

- Investment: 1. Safety. 2. Income. 3. Profit. 4. Marketability.
- Speculation: 1. Safety. 2. Profit. 3. Income. 4. Marketability.

This merely transposes income and profit in respect to second and third position. After safety, you invest for income with possible incidental profit, or you speculate for profit with incidental income. Marketability is the fourth consideration, and is relatively more important in speculation than in investment; but it is assumed that for either purpose a transaction is possible within a few days.

Now what securities fulfil the qualifications of investment? Government and municipal bonds, corporation bonds, stocks with fairly regular dividends, and mortgages, pretty well exhaust the list. Obviously, it is the regularity of the income payments that is the distinguishing feature of an investment. And so popular is the investment, and so great the accumulation of money seeking investment, that a very large proportion of the appeal for funds is through the offering of securities designed to satisfy the investment demand. Unfortunately some of the securities have not "proved up" to the prospectus. Too many undertakings which were speculative in character were dressed up to look like stable investments, so that money could be secured at fixed interest or dividend rates, (when earned), and without the necessity for sharing exceptional profits. Our newspaper industry, for instance, was loaded with too much bonded debt. Building ventures were financed by mortgage bonds to nearly 100 per cent of their real cost. Even power plants were not allowed enough leeway for those unexpected events which we now know can happen.

Favored Speculations

WHAT are the chief speculations? Chiefly those things which enjoy wide price fluctuations in an active market. Common stocks, and bonds or preferred stocks selling at very low prices, are the types of securities. But commodities are nearly as volatile, and they are just as marketable, either on a spot delivery basis or in the futures contract which is the more favored for speculation. Shares in a new development, whether mining or industrial, are securities with a special kind of speculative flavor. And vacant land is similar in the sense that it evaluates hopes that such land may eventually form part of a productive enterprise.

Railroad shares have had an interesting history. In the early development period they were speculative, and had wide fluctuations. Then in the heyday of railroading the better ones acquired an investment status. Now, with railroading on the skids, they are again doubtful enough, with the odds in recent years favoring the short side.

But you cannot always tell whether a security is an investment or a speculation. That is, it own qualities, however evident, do not necessarily place it in either one or the other category. Stocks such as American Telegraph and Telephone, Steel Company of Canada, etc., are regular enough in their dividend payments to be legitimate investments, and at the same time they have wide enough market fluctuations to be attractive speculations.

The real classification exists in the mind of the individual owner. If he looks mainly for the income, he is an

investor. If he looks for profit, he is a speculator. Two people may make the identical purchase at the same time, and still have these divergent aims. They may later sell at the same time, and of course with identical result. But the main intent of the investor is satisfied only if he gets the income without a capital loss. And the purpose of the speculator is achieved only if he realizes a capital gain.

The distinction between investment and speculation is therefore subjective, because it is human conduct, rather than mere physical qualities, that we are dealing with. Nevertheless at the extreme ends of the scale there are things which by their unusual qualities do automatically classify themselves. Thus we have short-term bonds of governments and sound corporations, and debentures of loan and trust companies, which by reason of the low interest rates and the near maturity cannot fluctuate widely enough to interest the speculator. They are bought strictly as liquid, low-yield investments.

At the other extreme there is a much greater choice, because there are a great many things or instruments of productive wealth that provide no income. These include vacant land, commodities or commodity contracts, and non-dividend paying stocks. They must be outside the ken of the investor, and such attractions as they may possess are of interest only to the speculator.

Is Safety Patriotic?

THE above may have assisted the reader in clarifying his objectives, and with that in mind, familiar illustrations were used. But there may still lurk in his mind the query, am I justified in seeking personal security in defiance of the order of the day, which calls for the sacrifice of personal interests for what is alleged to be the general good? In short, can I be safe and at the same time be patriotic?

The answer lies in the fact that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that it must embrace property as well as life, because both are essential to existence, and compared to them the socialist state, or the dictatorship, or any other kind of political manifestation, is just a passing phase. It is one thing to expect property and life to be placed wholly at the disposal of the state in a war or other emergency, but quite another to call for such sacrifices in normal times when government should promote rather than destroy those things which it is intended to serve. To employ his capital in the best market is the right of every citizen, just as much as it is the right of the workman to seek the best employment for his labor.

Taxation is the normal means by which the state subsists. It should be spread over the entire community, though some variation in accord with ability to pay is admitted as just. But the need for tax revenue, which often is more apparent than real, is no excuse for the dissipation of capital. When taxation becomes confiscation, and especially when it seeks to redistribute wealth, then it declares war upon one class, which thereby is justified in its self-defense.

The Canadian who has been subjected to taxes which duplicate one another in ways which were never contemplated by the legislators, as is the case with succession duties, or to taxes which ignore ability to pay, as is the case with some real estate and other capital levies, becomes skeptical about the goodwill of the tax authority. In so far as he may be able to preserve and increase his wealth he is not merely protecting the rights of himself and his dependents, but also contributing to the general welfare by guarding something which will be sorely needed for the restoration of prosperity after socialism has done its worst.

"Social" security is not an answer, because it provides nothing more than a promise of a bare subsistence, such as is today available from the state through relief or old age pensions. The determination of what is an adequate living under any public scheme must be subject to the whim of political forces, and, what is worse, the store of goods on which we can draw for a living seems destined to shrink with every interference by the state in the process of production.

The only real economic security, and certainly the only one which enables living in comfort when working days are past, is that which arises from personal control. These articles will propose no violation of the law, but merely the utmost use of those liberties and opportunities of which fortunately we are not yet deprived.

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6¼% Convertible Income Bonds

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Recognized as the foundation of industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited is one of Canada's outstanding industrial and mining organizations. Directly or through subsidiaries, it operates iron and coal mines, steamship and railway transportation systems and shipyards, and manufactures a wide range of iron and steel products for domestic and foreign markets.

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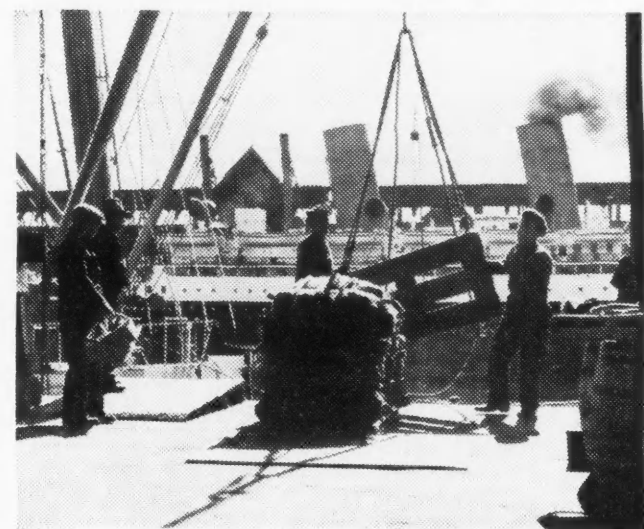
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\$7,000,000

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Dividend Notices

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable March 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 22nd, 1939.

By order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 7th, 1939.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Montreal Cottons Limited, will be held in the office of the Company, 710 Victoria Square, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, at the hour of 12:30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, appointing auditors, and to transact such further business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, February 10th, 1939.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY TREND IS DOWNWARD.

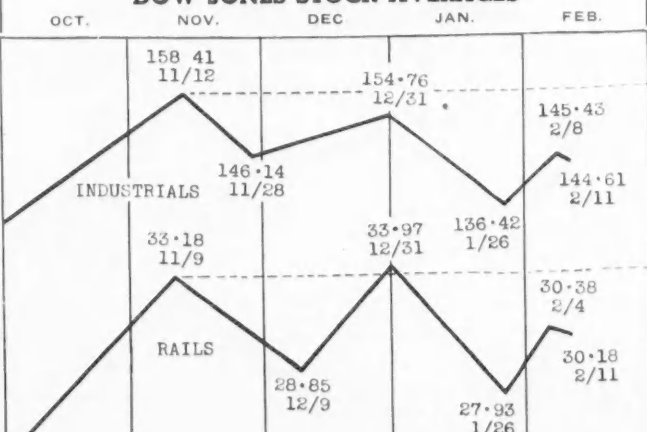
MARKET PROBABILITIES. Business, during the current month, continues the hesitant to irregular trend that commenced in early January and which may last through March. Beginning in the second quarter, however, there are a number of stimulating forces, of which initiation of increased public works expenditures by the U.S. Federal government and of wider family unit construction by private capital stand foremost, that should start the business curve forward once more.

It is the business of speculative markets to discount trade developments, and irregularity in stock prices beginning in mid-November can be regarded as anticipatory to what is now being witnessed in the business field. Renewed uncertainty over Europe because of the approaching end of the Spanish civil war and the international showdown that this implies has recently accentuated the downward movement as concerns the industrial list, where the bulk of foreign speculation is concentrated. During the January recession, however, it is noticeable that corporate bonds and railroad stocks, which are most sensitive to the domestic business outlook, have performed fairly well. The Dow-Jones average of 40 bonds, for illustration, on its January break held at above the level to which it receded in the November-December decline, and the rail average effected only a fractional penetration of its early November low point.

At some point in the first quarter, assuming (as we do) that there will be no war among the major European powers because of the Spanish climax or general spring unrest among the dictators, it would not be out of keeping with precedent if the stock market commenced to discount the improved outlook for the second and third quarters of the year. Whether this movement commenced from the January lows or will be postponed until the Spanish affair has cleared up is an open question. In any event, the economic outlook for the United States over the balance of the current year—with or without war abroad—would suggest that at late January levels, or on any return to them, stock prices represented attractive values for those whose purchases are on a six to twelve-month basis.

From the technical approach the minor rally that has been under way since January 26 has yet to be subjected to a vigorous selling test. A decline of several days' duration carrying the two averages toward but not decisively under their January 26 lows, if followed by renewed rally carrying both averages above the rally peak from which the decline started, would represent the upward zigzag step by which the minor swings would signal upward reversal in the secondary direction. Decisive breaking of January 26 lows, as would be indicated by closes in both averages at or below 26.92 and 135.41, respectively, would reconfirm the downward movement.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

1,662,000	1,214,000	1,057,000	1,007,000	588,000
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With over One Million policyholders co-operating as partners, the Sun Life of Canada — a great international institution — ensures economic welfare for men, women and children in many countries.

Benefits Paid During 1938	\$ 83,400,004
Since Organization	1,205,707,349
Assets December 31, 1938	875,894,272
Liabilities (including capital \$2,000,000)	847,776,064
Surplus and Contingency Reserve	28,118,208
New Assurances during 1938	193,134,981
Total Assurances in Force	2,905,380,286

The organization of the Sun Life of Canada encircles the globe. Its representatives are trained and experienced advisors ready to give counsel and guidance, without obligation, on all standard plans of Life Assurance.

The Annual Report will be mailed to all policyholders. Others may obtain a copy upon request.

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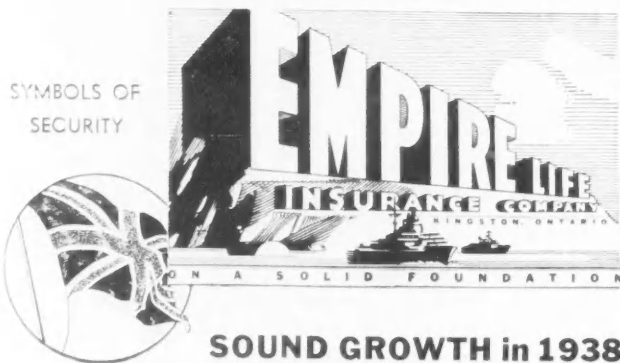
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SOUND GROWTH in 1938

The 1938 Annual Report Reveals
Another Year of Substantial Progress:

Insurance in Force	- Increased to	\$37,917,817
Assets	- - - - - Increased to	9,400,123
Policy Reserves	- - - - - Increased to	8,534,140
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders	- - - - - Increased to	567,716
New Insurance Paid for and Revived	- - - - - Increased to	5,537,850
- A gain of 24.77% over 1937 -		

During the past ten years, this Company has paid to living policyholders and beneficiaries over \$3,000,000.00

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Life Business Under U.S. Probe

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Do the huge assets accumulated by the life insurance companies in the United States, totalling \$26,249,000,000, suggest that a great control over the nation's industrial economy is lodged in the life insurance institutions?

An investigation by federal authorities is now going on to determine the use to which these aggregate resources have been put and their influence as a major financial and credit factor. The soundness of life insurance itself is not in question.

(CERTAIN phases of the life insurance business in the United States are now being made the subject of investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission in conjunction with the Temporary National Economic Committee appointed last year by the Federal Government. This is the first probe of life insurance undertaken by the federal authorities in the United States, and is expected to bring up to date the Armstrong investigation in New York State in 1936, of which Charles Evans Hughes, now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was the special counsel.

At the opening of the inquiry at Washington on February 6, Chairman W. O. Douglas pointed out that the adequacy of the reserves maintained by any company was not in question. He said: "Under State laws the legal reserve companies are required to set aside in restricted investments funds sufficient to assure that each policyholder will receive the amount of his policy when his contract matures. No policyholder need have any concern that any fact brought out in this inquiry will in any way jeopardize the protection which he counts upon through his insurance policy."

In 1900, it was brought out, life insurance in force in the United States totalled \$8,600,000,000, while at the end of 1937 it had grown to \$109,700,000,000, which was 60 per cent of the total insurance in force in the whole world. Of the grand total of \$26,249,000,000 of assets held by all United States life companies, 25 companies hold \$22,690,000,000, while 23 others hold \$3,559,000,000.

Holdings of Six Companies

IT WAS further brought out that six companies—the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the New York Life, the Equitable Life of New York, the Mutual Life of New York, and the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N.J.—all located in New York City or within ten miles of its area, control \$14,900,000,000 of assets, or 56.9 per cent of the grand total of assets held by all United States life companies. The largest company is the Metropolitan Life with \$4,720,000,000 of assets.

In 1929 the total income of the United States life companies was \$4,337,000,000, or 6 per cent of the record national income in that year of \$60,000,000,000. In 1935 the Metropolitan Life's premium income in New York State was \$17,826,000, as compared with taxes collected by the State of \$315,900,000, while its national premium income in that year was \$938,000,000, or three times as large as the State's tax collections for the year.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee, said he was impressed by the fact that 64,000,000 people, or more than one-half of the total population of the United States, hold life insurance policies, and that most of the insurance is carried by mutual companies, whose policy it is to permit policyholders to participate in the profits. He added: "In other words, there has been a national movement of the people to establish social security for themselves."

No Operating Deficit

A CHART was presented by Dr. Donald H. Davenport, special economic consultant to the S.E.C., showing that the United States life insurance companies as a whole have never operated at a deficit from 1865 to 1937. In 1937 the aggregate income of all United States legal reserve life companies was \$5,300,000,000, of which \$3,800,000,000 was premium income and \$1,500,000,000 was income from investments. Total expenditures for all purposes in 1937 was \$3,600,000,000.

In the twenty years from 1918 to 1937, the excess of income over expenditure of 308 United States life companies totalled \$20,900,000,000, it was brought out. But in this connection, Chairman Frederick H. Ecker of the Metropolitan Life took occasion later to point out that this margin of income over disbursements did not represent profits, as the bulk of it was added to the legal reserves of the companies as required by law.

At the end of 1937 the assets of these life companies were equal to 85 per cent of the assets of all the national banks, while they were twice as large as the assets of the Federal Reserve banks. In 1935 their assets were equal to 70 per cent of the value of all lands and buildings on farms in the United States, and were one and one-half times greater than the assessed value of \$16,736,000,000 of all real estate in New York City.

Private Placements

IN HIS testimony, Ernest How, financial adviser to the S.E.C., stated that the placement of security issues privately with the life companies, thereby eliminating the underwriter and the investment banker, had shown a tremendous growth since 1934. In 1938 a total of \$2,000,000,000 of new securities was floated, of which more than \$1,000,000,000 was placed privately with ten of the largest life companies. In 1930 the private placements amounted to only \$343,000,000, or ten per cent of the total new issues of \$3,500,000,000, but since 1934 there has been a steady

growth in private placements.

One possible cause of this development is the Securities Act of 1933, requiring registration of new issues. Another possible cause is the absence of suitable investments and the inability of the capital market to develop to anywhere near pre-depression levels.

In his opening statement, linking up the present inquiry with the Armstrong investigation of 1906, Chairman Douglas said: "Three individual companies in 1906 each commanded approximately one-half billion dollars in assets. The Armstrong Committee recommended that they should not be permitted to grow beyond reasonable size. Yet today each of these three companies commands well over a billion dollars in assets. This tremendous growth is itself cause for inquiry. It provides ample occasion for taking stock of the changes which have occurred in the third decade since the Armstrong committee made its survey. To that end we shall re-examine many of the problems studied by the Armstrong committee, including the methods by which the management of these companies is elected and thereafter continued in office, and the extent to which the democratic principles of mutuality are in fact preserved in operation."

All-Time Low Death Rate Among Industrial Policyholders

THE lowest death rate in its history, the best life expectancy, and a saving, in the year just closed, as compared with the 1911 mortality rate, of more than 110,000 lives, established 1938 as the healthiest year ever experienced by the millions of industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The death rate, according to the Company's statisticians, dropped to the all-time low of 7.7 per 1,000, an almost unbelievable figure representing an improvement of 6.8 per cent, in a single year. The life expectancy increased 1.15 years to 61.86 years, a figure that is only slightly below that of the general public.

An unprecedentedly low mortality rate was predicted by the statisticians earlier in the year, and the final results have borne out the predictions. Showing what mortality improvement means, the statisticians refer to the 1911 records of the Company. The 1938 death rate represents a drop of 40 per cent, from that of 1911, and the improvement in mortality since that date means that over the period since elapsed, there has been a total saving of 1,383,500 lives.

Concurrent with the great improvements in mortality, gains have been made in the expectation of life of the policyholders. In 1911-1912, this expectation was 46.63 years, or 6.41 less than that of the general population. In 1936, the latest date for which records for the general population are available, the policyholders' expectation of life was 60.31 years, or only half a year less than that for the general public. With the 1938 figure for the policyholders now registering 61.86 years—the all-time high point for this wage-earning group—the statisticians point out that in all probability it is now "essentially the same as the expectation of life for the general population."

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please advise me if the "Business Men's Assurance Co." of Kansas City, Mo., is licensed to do business in Canada? If so are they safe to do business with.

—M. M., Hamilton, Ont.

Business Men's Assurance Company of Kansas City, Mo., is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Accordingly, I would not advise insuring with it. In case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to take proceedings in Missouri, which would place him at a disadvantage so far as getting his money was concerned. It is advisable to insure only with companies that are regularly licensed in this country and which have deposits with the Government in Canada for the protection of Canadian policyholders. In that event, payment of any valid claim can be enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would ask you to kindly give me as much information as possible regarding "La Sauvegarde, Compagnie d'Assurance sur la Vie."

I understand that this company has made very good progress, principally since it is operating under Dominion License and Registry, in the Province of Quebec and also in other Provinces of Canada where they are now operating.

—P. J., Quebec, Que.
La Sauvegarde Life Insurance Company, with head office at Montreal, was incorporated and commenced business in 1903 under Quebec charter. In 1911 it took out a Dominion charter and since 1912 has

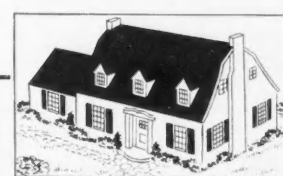


NORMAN G. DUFFETT, Vice-President and General Manager, Pilot Insurance Company, whose report for 1938 shows total assets of \$752,935,53; total liabilities except capital, \$364,277.87; surplus as regards policyholders, \$388,657.66; paid up capital, \$270,023.00; net surplus over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities, \$116,634.66.

been operating under Dominion charter and registry. Its authorized capital is \$2,000,000, of which \$1,196,000 has been subscribed and \$232,440 paid up. In addition the shareholders have paid in \$57,639.50 as premium on capital stock.

At the end of 1937 its total admitted assets were \$5,404,158, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$5,013,544, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$390,614. As the paid up capital amounted to \$232,440, there was thus a net surplus of \$158,174 over capital, policy reserves, contingency reserves, provision for profits to policyholders, and all liabilities.

Total income in 1937 was \$1,302,619, while the total expenditure amounted to \$1,094,463, showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$208,156. Policyholders are well protected, and the company is safe to insure with.



The New and Better Way to Insure Personal Property.

PERSONAL PROPERTY FLOATER INSURANCE
An All-in-One Policy Covering

ALL Personal Effects against ALL Risks in ALL Locations.

The **CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.**
Winnipeg Calgary Toronto Vancouver

THE WAWANESA Mutual Insurance Co.

— ORGANIZED IN 1896 —

Assets Exceed \$2,000,000.00
Surplus 826,883.38
Dom. Govt. Deposit 638,720.00

INSIST ON SECURITY — Then place your insurance on the basis of Broad Coverage and Favorable Rate — and save money on your Fire Premiums.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man. Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.

—2000 Agents Across Canada—



ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company
TORONTO

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD



ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, Manager for Canada

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1840

Fire and Automobile Insurance

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Authorized Capital	\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital	600,000
Paid-up Capital	150,000
Deposit with Dominion Government	150,000

ASSETS

Cash and Bank Balances	\$ 68,723.26
Bonds at Government Valuation	651,260.69
Stocks at Government Valuation	102,756.00
Interest Due and Accrued	5,485.06
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected	64,779.74
Due from Reinsuring Companies	2,944.11
	\$895,948.86

LIABILITIES

Provision for Unpaid Claims	\$ 56,321.55
Due to Reinsuring Companies	28,019.93
Agents' Credit Balances	1,928.15
Reserve of Unearned Premiums	267,421.23
Taxes Due and Accrued	13,542.23
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders—	
Capital Stock paid in	\$150,000.00
Surplus	\$78,715.77
	\$228,715.77
	\$895,948.86

Neff, Robertson & Company, Auditors.

President and Managing Director—H. BEGG.
Vice-President—COL. HERBERT A. BRUCE, M.D.

DIRECTORS:

W. R. Begg	Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C.	H. C. Edgar
E. J. Hayes	Col. S. C. Robinson	E. B. Stockdale
J. G. Hutchinson, Treasurer.	W. H. Buscombe, Secretary.	H. L. Kearns, Ass't Secretary.



SHAW AND BEGG LIMITED
SECURITY • STABILITY • SERVICE

Non-Board Facilities—Canadian and Ontario Managers

Established	Assets
1840 WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.	\$ 1,309,869.
1923 FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	994,296.
1911 CONSOLIDATED FIRE & CASUALTY INS. CO.	851,897.
1910 MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP.	15,769,169.
1851 PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	7,338,943.
1918 BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE CO.	6,402,814.
1910 JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	4,098,712.
1865 MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.	6,367,827.
1873 LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	4,784,697.
1835 STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INS. CO.	1,253,270.
1911 AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.	19,155,052.

Toronto General Agents

1839 GORE DISTRICT FIRE INSURANCE CO.	2,346,069.
1863 PERTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	1,699,998.
1905 PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY	11,389,701.
1908 BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY	3,661,446.

Applications for Agencies invited and brokerage lines solicited from agents requiring Non-Board facilities.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
14-24 Toronto Street
TORONTO
President & Manager *H. Begg* Established 1885

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

HOLLINGER Consolidated Gold Mines had an operating income of \$15,496,804 during 1938, the highest so far in the history of the mine, and over \$600,000 above the 1937 record. Profit before depreciation was \$6,206,554, or \$1.14 per share.

McIntyre-Porcupine has a length of 730 ft. of ore in its new No. 25 vein. The orebody has an average width of 16 ft. and carries average values of \$36 per ton. This is at the 3,875 ft. level where the deposit was first found. Work has since been undertaken at horizons above as well as below the point of discovery. Already the drift at the 3,750 ft. level has extended about 400 ft. in length along the ore, disclosing average values of \$35 per ton across an average of 10 ft. in width. Meantime, the work at 4,125 ft. in depth is expected to enter the downward continuation by the end of February.

Magnet Consolidated Mines has commenced erection of a mill of 100 tons daily capacity on its property in the Little Long Lac area. Participating in the financing is Northern Empire Mines.

Kenricia is making headway with construction of its new mill building and has placed orders for all machinery.

Stadacona Rouyn has opened an impressive shoot of ore at the 975 ft. level where early results indicate average values of \$20 to the ton across drift width, and slightly lower values across 10 to 15 ft. in width. The mill is handling 480 tons daily at present of the lower grade material from upper levels, with an output of \$77,000 reported in January.

Pickle Crow is in rich ore at the point where the crosscut at the 1,950 ft. level intersected the main vein.

Preston East Dome will place its new mill in operation during the coming week.

Negus Mines in the Yellowknife district of the Northwest Territories has commenced milling operations in its new plant.

Macassa Mines produced \$191,428 in January, the second best month on record.

Buffalo Ankerite reported production of \$256,000 from 30,067 tons of ore milled in January.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(Continued from Page 11)

predicated on the fact that it involves what is so freely termed "government interference with business." Canadian business men and financiers continually view with alarm government measures which have for their purpose the correction of existing abuses and the development of laws and regulations with which to curb exploitation of the primary producer.

Democratic governments move slowly and are not in the habit of enacting laws and regulations, such as the Ontario Farm Products Control Act, unless convinced of the need. Ontario farmers obtained this particular Act only after years of effort during which time full consideration of the situation had been given by the Department of Agriculture under three different political administrations.

Even yet the nature and purposes of the Act are understood by a very limited number of Ontario journalists. It is safe to say that not a newspaper in Ontario has made a study of the abuses which paved the way for this Act.

This government measure was not evolved in haste. It came because the State had to step in and do for the individual that which he couldn't do for himself. This interest in the welfare of the individual is in keeping with the principles of sound government but is often condemned by the very people, who, in the past, have enjoyed the intervention of the state, and have, unquestionably, succeeded in gaining for themselves special privileges at the expense of the country at large. It is generally recognized that heavy contributions to campaign funds by secondary industry are not made on the basis of open-handed philanthropy.

Farm Products Control

MUCH of the opposition to such pieces of legislation as the Farm Products Control Act is based on ignorance and nothing can be more dangerous. In Ontario one phase of the fight to keep agriculture on a sound keel has had to do with the limitation of exploitation. The contention has been that collective bargaining permits the farmer to enjoy some share in the job of setting prices and regulating markets and thus combat exploitation.

The Farm Products Control Act, administered by a board appointed by the government, is designed on the principle that collective bargaining is essential to the welfare of the agricultural life of the province. It makes possible price-fixing by joint committees of producers and buyers with equal representation on each committee. Failure of one of these committees, known as a price negotiation committee, to function automatically sends the task on to a committee of arbitration consisting of three people—one representing the producers, one the buyers, and the third an appointee of the government.

Inability of the committee of arbitration to reach a decision throws the responsibility on the Farm Products Control board with full authority to act. The price, grades and other matters agreed upon by any one of the above agencies becomes law and the Act contains regulations for maintenance of the decisions with penalties for violations of the regulations.

The Act thus makes possible the establishment and maintenance of a fair price based on crop and market conditions. It aims to prevent price-

cutting and the continuance of practices which have been sapping the life of agriculture. Many of these practices have developed because of the concentration of buying power with the accompanying exploitation and attendant disturbances of the age-old law of supply and demand.

Business Opposition

AS YET the farmers have failed to enjoy the full measure of relief the Act is expected to afford. This has been entirely due to the very determined effort made by many business concerns to wreck farm organizations and nullify the purposes of the Act. The farmers realize this and, on the whole, have met the unpleasant features with a full realization of the cost of any war and the fact that success cannot be achieved without some sacrifice.

Those who write so glibly of the ills of agriculture would be well advised to become thoroughly acquainted with the problems and undertake to give the viewpoint of the farmer with the same freedom that is accorded the representatives of Business and Finance. Government interference with business has come with the pressure of economic evils. Agriculture is becoming more articulate and more determined.

The story of Agriculture in Canada today is one of heavy distress. A spirit of co-operation on the part of the press and business will do much to ease some of the burdens. Failure to co-operate can only lead to greater interference on the part of government. Agriculture is the basic industry. Other industries are important but they have been known to develop ghost towns. Without "government interference" ghost farms may soon dot the landscape. The handwriting is on the wall.



CONFIDENCE

AS the increase in travel by air illustrates the public's confidence in the aeroplane as a mode of transportation, so the growth of our business shows the confidence of Canadians in this well-established company.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

3902

The Sovereign Life Assurance Company

A YEAR OF CONSISTENT PROGRESS

The Report of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company for 1938 shows that substantial gains were made in all important departments of the business. Gratifying increases have resulted, as set out below:

Total Cash Receipts \$ 1,455,226.74

An Increase over 1937 of \$114,449.84. The revenue from both Premiums and Interest shows gains.

Total Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries 588,300.09

Of this sum there was paid to living policyholders for Matured Policies, Dividends, Annuity Payments, etc.—\$404,460.54.

Reserves for Protection of Policyholders 6,011,652.00

An increase over 1937 of \$358,648.00. Other special reserves for the benefit of policyholders are held in addition.

Total Assets 7,169,819.94

An Increase over 1937 of \$394,384.22.

Total Insurance in Force (excluding immediate annuities) \$31,517,604.00

An Increase over 1937 of \$1,007,381.00.

New Insurance written (settled for basis), \$5,958,415.00. **Special Reserve Fund** for future dividends to policyholders, \$160,550.00. **Investment Reserve** increased to \$240,000.00. **Average rate of Interest Earned** on Invested Funds 5.34%.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. SANFORD EVANS, LL.D., President; DR. E. W. MONTGOMERY and WILLIAM WHYTE, Vice-Presidents; E. E. SHARPE, K.C., JOHN MARTIN, JOHN W. HORN, ROY W. MILNER, C. D. GRAYSON, M. D. GRANT, F.L.A., Managing Director.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG

EVERYTHING BUT LIFE INSURANCE

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Fire Insurance and Allied Lines

AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED

NATIONAL RETAILERS

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Vance C. Smith, Chief Agent Concourse Building, Toronto

Insurance AT COST

20 to 30% DIVIDENDS

FIRE, TORNADO and SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE

MILLOWNERS

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON ONTARIO

THE

MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1906

Enjoy Today...

THE SECURITY OF 38 YEARS

By the single stroke of a pen, every reputable insurer against fire today may secure to himself the fruits of 38 years of careful, painstaking building by this leading fire insurance Company... a form of absolute protection unexcelled in the field of fire insurance today.

When you insure your property with Northwestern Mutual, you protect it with a security that has been two generations in the building.

DIVIDEND-PAYING POLICIES. The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association is operated purely for the benefit of its policyholders. All policies pay the benefit of the earnings of the Company, dividends from the earnings of the Company.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Assets \$8,501,320

Branches Across Canada
Toronto
Hamilton
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax
Moncton
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton
Victoria
Kelowna
Vancouver



THE TRUSTS and GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED

Statement of Affairs as at 31st December, 1938

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Capital Account		Capital Account	
Office Premises and Safe		Capital Stock—	
Deposits (Shares, The Trusts Building, Limited wholly owned) \$	506,100.77	Subscribed \$2,570,000.00	
Office Furniture	25,000.00	Fully Paid \$2,535,000.00	
Real Estate, held for sale	323,826.87	Partly Paid 13,287.41	
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale—			
Principal \$610,082.98			
Interest 30,356.73			
	640,439.71	Profit and Loss Balance 211,279.21	
Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	209,957.90		
Advances to Estates, Trusts and Agencies	109,325.46		
Provisions of Canada Bonds	5,308.25		
Can. Municipalities Bonds	8,488.42		
Other Bonds and Debentures	615,289.50		
Stocks	234,446.70		
Cash in Banks	145,260.09		
Cash on hand	1,481.40		
Other Assets	156,580.25		
	\$ 2,794,163.32		
Guaranteed Account		Guaranteed Account	
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale—		Trust Funds for Investment \$ 6,876,700.77	
Principal \$6,462,770.72		Trust Deposits 3,007,456.34	
Interest 359,033.31			
	\$ 6,821,804.23		
Loans on Bonds, etc.	54,422.43		
Dominion and Provinces of Canada Bonds	1,422,189.42		
Canadian Municipalities Debentures	381,263.32		
Other Bonds	305,000.00		
Real Estate held for sale	300,076.06		
Cash in Banks	576,604.09		
Cash on hand	22,796.76		
	9,884,157.11		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Account		Estates, Trusts and Agency Account	
Funds and Investments	43,094,149.68	Estates, Trusts and Agency Accounts \$42,984,824.22	
	\$55,772,470.11	Due to Company Funds 109,325.46	
			43,094,149.68
			\$55,772,470.11

C. S. HAMILTON H. A. HOWARD
General Managers

Branches: TORONTO BRANTFORD WINDSOR WINNIPEG CALGARY

Company Reports

WELLINGTON FIRE

A YEAR of satisfactory progress by the Wellington Fire Insurance Company was reported by Herbert Begg, president and managing director, at the annual meeting of shareholders. This was the ninety-ninth such meeting, the company being one of the oldest fire insurance companies operating in Canada.

The report showed that the affairs of the company are in a strong liquid condition. After making adequate provision for taxes, outstanding claims and unearned premium reserve, the amount of \$28,172 was added to surplus which, with the paid-up capital, now amounts to \$528,715 with liquid assets of \$895,948.

WATERLOO TRUST

AN INCREASE in earnings is reported by the Waterloo Trust and Savings Co. Waterloo Ont., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938.

Net profit for the year amounted to \$106,853, after taxes, but before deducting contingency reserve and depreciation on equipment, as compared with \$105,071 for 1937. Earnings on the paid-up capital stock were \$10.69 and \$10.50, respectively.

Dividends of \$5 were paid in each year, and surplus at the end of 1938 increased to \$20,810 from \$17,240. Ford S. Kumpf, president, states that an increase in business volume was experienced by all of the company's departments during the year, and an increase of more than \$1.6 millions was shown in trust and estates under administration.

SOVEREIGN LIFE

THE annual report of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company which appears elsewhere in this issue shows a steady forward and progressive movement against the general economic tide of the past year.

The company's business in force increased to a total of \$31,517,604. This business is supported by assets amounting to \$7,169,820, of which \$6,011,652 is legally reserved for the protection of policyholders' interest, while other funds held or reserved on

policyholders' account amount to \$536,157.

Total cash receipts under the heads of premium and interest increased by \$114,450 during the period to a total of \$1,455,227, while payments to policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to \$588,300. Of this sum \$404,460 was paid to living policyholders for matured policies, dividends, annuity payments and disability benefits. The sum of \$240,000 was set aside as an investment reserve, while the unassigned surplus amounts to \$117,330.

FEDERAL LIFE

REPORTS presented at the annual meeting of shareholders of Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada indicate that this company is continuing to make steady progress.

Income was well maintained and after all reserves were established for unpaid claims, taxes and unearned premiums, a substantial sum was added to surplus account which now stands at \$292,423, with total assets of \$646,731 of an entirely liquid character.

NORTHERN LIFE

GOOD progress in 1938 and a further strengthening of its already strong financial position are revealed in the annual report of Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada.

At the year's end business in force, including deferred annuities, amounted to \$48,619,512, constituting an increase of \$2,237,565 for the year. Total income in 1938 was \$2,062,755, a gain of \$92,894 over that of the previous year. The company paid out during the year a total of \$882,979 to beneficiaries and policyholders.

SUN LIFE

EIGHTY-THREE million dollars were paid out by the Sun Life of Canada during 1938 in policyholder benefits. Of this amount twenty-eight millions were paid in death and disability benefits, twenty-four millions represented annuity and matured endowment payments, while nearly thirteen millions were disbursed as policyholders' dividends. Since the first policy of the Sun Life was issued in 1871 the total paid to policyholders has reached the imposing sum of over one billion two hundred million dollars.

Today, after sixty-eight years of public service, with one million policyholders, the Sun Life of Canada is the Dominion's largest life insurance company and ranks among the first ten of the three hundred or so companies operating on the North American Continent. While most of its business is secured in Canada, United States, Great Britain and the British Empire, the company has offices that enable its service to encircle the globe.

A study of the directors' report and the financial statement which is submitted to various governmental authorities reveals that the company has continued its policy of further strengthening the reserves and writing down of values at which the assets are carried in the statement. After making provision for policyholders' dividends and the increase of reserves, the surplus and contingency reserve of the company remains at approximately \$30,000,000. Surplus earnings for the year were over \$23,000,000, including an item of over \$5,000,000 realized by the redemption or sale of



C. S. HAMILTON, vice-president of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, presented to shareholders a report showing increased earnings and a strong financial position at the annual general meeting. In his speech he referred to the burden of taxation in general and on real estate in particular, and said it had been estimated that in Toronto 25 per cent. of the municipal electorate pay directly approximately 90 per cent. of the city municipal taxes. "The right to vote in municipal elections should be limited to owners," he said, "or the system amended to provide a direct tax on all voters."

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

ledger assets. It is from the surplus earnings that provision is made for policyholders' dividends, the balance being applied to further strengthening the company.

Assets of the Sun Life increased by \$14,600,000 during 1938 and now total \$875,000,000, the highest in the history of the company. From 1930 to 1938 the assets of this company have increased from approximately \$68,000,000 to this record figure of \$875,000,000, an increase of over \$287,000,000. The bond account increased by \$54,000,000 and stands at over \$423,000,000, representing 48.3% of the assets. Common stocks are 27.1% of the assets. Mortgages show an increase and now stand at \$34,000,000. Real estate, cash and miscellaneous items which make up the bal-

ance of the assets are approximately the same as last year.

Nearly \$200,000,000 of new life insurance was placed on the books during the year, bringing the total of insurance in force to over \$2,900,000,000. Premium income was over one hundred and thirteen millions, an increase over the previous year. Investment income was over \$31,000,000, while the total income from all sources exceeded \$165,000,000, an increase of two and a half millions over last year. Disbursements were approximately \$111,000,000.

OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

YOUR correspondent has spent the last two weeks in Eastern Canada and during this time has been asked many questions about Turner Valley oils. One question which apparently is paramount in the minds of most people is: what are you going to do with all your oil? The general feeling is that the field is too large for the prairie market and not quite large enough for world markets. In other words it is not large enough to warrant building pipe lines either to the Pacific Coast or to the lake head. A few months ago everyone agreed this was the case. However, with the successful completion of Home No. 2 the picture has changed and reliable oil men think we can now talk pipe line with an assurance that we have sufficient oil reserves to warrant building some. Other oil men think it might be better to do more drilling and prove up larger reserves before starting on such an undertaking.

Among the successful oil operators who think a pipe line should be built late this year to the lake head is R. A. Brown, Sr. Mr. Brown has just returned from a trip to England, where it is unofficially stated he has obtained a considerable sum of money for drilling in Turner Valley and development of new oil areas. From a statement attributed to him in Ottawa, he likewise has a group of British capitalists who are prepared to finance the pipe line to Fort William, when the field potential reaches 100,-

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE

... The Outcome of 121 Years' Successful Operation ...

Long years of close relationship with leading banking institutions in all parts of the world ensure for customers of the Bank of Montreal the best of facilities for foreign banking transactions.



BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817

000 bbls. per day. The cost is estimated at a minimum of \$15,000,000.

Mr. Brown expects construction will start this year on the proposed pipe line. However, whether it does or not, it is well for us to remember, that oil is a valuable commodity. The history of oil has been, that once sufficient reserves have been built up transportation and marketing problems have been solved regardless of where the oil was found. The records also show that it has been found in swamps, in deserts and uninhabitable lands. Consequently there is no need to worry about Western Canada's oil field or fields.

As stated above, I have spent the last two weeks in Eastern Canada and while I have been asked many questions, I have also asked a considerable number myself. I have dropped in at 56 Church St., Toronto, head office of the Imperial Oil and have talked to some of their geologists,

technical men and officials. I have found them all most courteous and informative. They know every end of the oil business. Yes, they know about the various oil structures in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Yes, they know there was a Royal Commission holding forth in Calgary. Yes, they had heard about the evidence on field reserves; yes, they know something about the possible boundaries of north Turner Valley.

After talking to these people I came away knowing much more about the oil business and likewise realizing that there are two sides to the oil question. True the big fellow or octopus, as he is sometimes called, may not be an unselfish angel, but how many angels do you find among the little oil operators or other businesses, either small or large? Personally, I haven't found many and I am nearly forty.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF DONALD MARTIN



1. Donald Martin is an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. A life insurance agent is known as a man who sells. But wait—that description isn't broad enough for Donald Martin. Like other Metropolitan agents, he not only sells insurance but does many other helpful things. Let's follow him from his home and see some of the things he does.



2. Here is Donald Martin in Mrs. Work's home. Mrs. Work greets him pleasantly and Lucy says "Hello." This is not a call to sell insurance. Mrs. Work pays Donald Martin 5 cents, and he writes a receipt in a little book she keeps. This money, which Donald Martin comes to collect every week, pays the premiums on the Works' insurance policies. (The system of collecting small weekly or monthly premiums has made life insurance available to millions of the very people who need it most.)



3. Now we find Donald Martin calling on Mrs. Brown, who is ill. "With your doctor's approval, I'm asking one of our visiting nurses to drop in to help him," says Donald Martin. "But you know I can't afford a visit from a nurse," says Mrs. Brown. "Don't you worry," replies Donald Martin, "Metropolitan will pay this nurse." (Metropolitan's Visiting Nursing Service, which is available to the Company's Industrial policyholders in over 7200 communities, is part of Metropolitan's broad program to promote better health.)



4. Here, Donald Martin, in passing the Davis' house, sees little Nancy looking out of the window. "What's the matter with Nancy?" he asks. "Oh, she has the sniffles—a little cold, I guess," answers Mrs. Davis. "Well, don't take any chances," says Donald Martin. "Here's a Metropolitan booklet on colds. Read it carefully." (About every half second, a Metropolitan booklet on health is placed in someone's hands.)



5. Next we find Donald Martin in the office of Mr. Henry Lent. And this time he is selling insurance. He is selling an insurance plan that will provide for Mr. Lent's family if he should die, and that will pay Mr. Lent, if he lives, a regular income from age 65 on.



6. This next duty makes Donald Martin sad but it also makes him proud. He is paying the insurance money to the widow of one of his policyholders. He is sad at the loss of his friend, but he is proud to be able to place in the widow's hands money she badly needs—and to do it so promptly. Every effort of an efficient organization is directed toward getting money for death claims into beneficiaries' hands as quickly as possible.

FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Established 1922

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, ONT.

Authorized Capital	\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital	500,000
Paid-Up Capital	125,000
Deposit with Dominion Government	150,000

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1938

ASSETS

Cash and Bank Balances	\$ 54,411.41
Bonds at Government Valuation	455,718.30
Stocks at Government Valuation	106,954.00
Interest Accrued Thereon	4,025.95
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected	44,089.64
Due from Reinsuring Companies	3,552.16
	\$646,731.46

LIABILITIES

Provision for Unpaid Claims	\$ 15,872.00
Due to Reinsuring Companies	6,146.86
Agents' Credit Balances	406.90
Reserve of Unearned Premiums	200,671.41
Taxes Due and Accrued	8,210.50
Capital Stock Paid In	\$125,000.00
Surplus	292,423.79
	\$646,731.46

Neff, Robertson & Company,
Auditors.

President—COL. HERBERT A. BRUCE, M.D.
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This is Number 10 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
OTTAWA

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE TRAVEL FASHION HOMES THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 18, 1939

Evening Grandeur For Pre-Lenten Festivities



FROM SWANKY PARIS

ABOVE, LEFT, In the romantic mood—white lace with double-flounced skirt and butterfly bodice centered by an enormous jewelled ornament. Maggy Rouff.

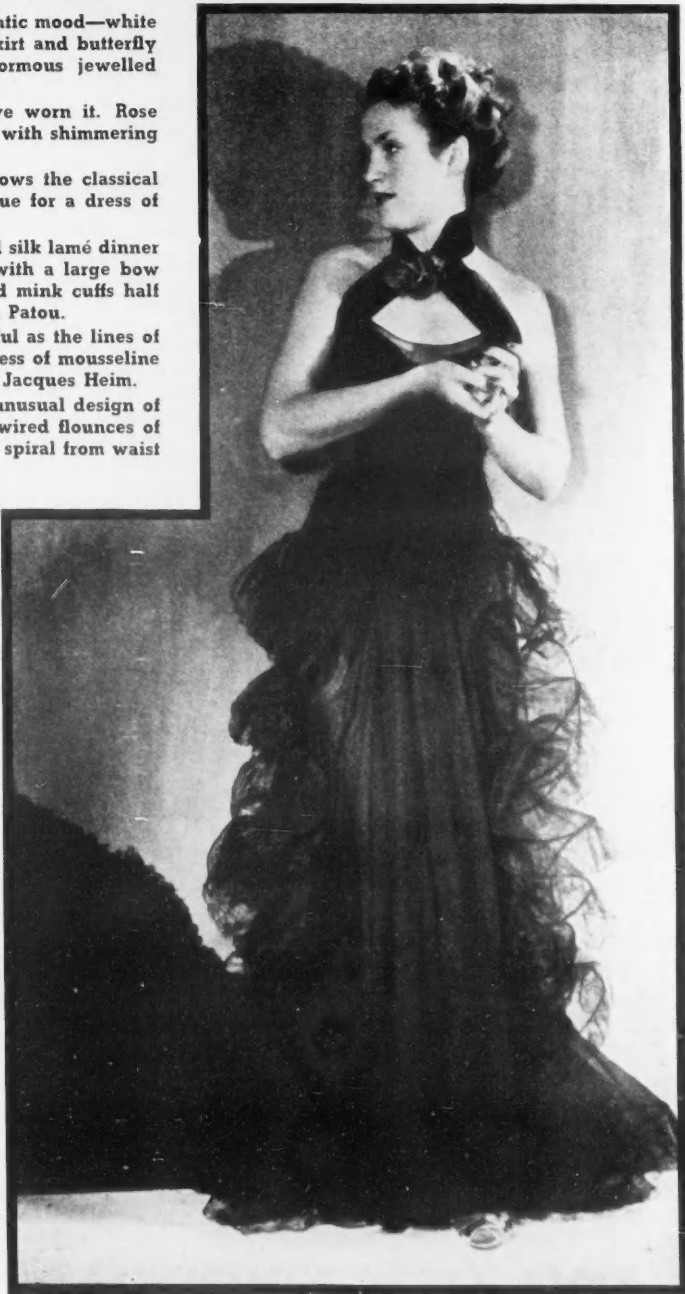
CENTRE, Juliet might have worn it. Rose satin is closely embroidered with shimmering paillettes. Mainbocher.

RIGHT, Maggy Rouff borrows the classical distinction of a Grecian statue for a dress of powder rose velvet.

BELOW, LEFT, Yellow gold silk lamé dinner dress of simple distinction with a large bow of mink on the shoulder and mink cuffs half concealing the hands. Jean Patou.

CENTRE, As fluidly graceful as the lines of a Tanagra figurine is this dress of mousseline in tones of rose and violet. Jacques Heim.

RIGHT, Black tulle in an unusual design of Jean Patou's. The skirt has wired flounces of tulle edged with lace which spiral from waist to hem on either side.



British Royalty And America

BY E. E. P. TISDALL

(Author of "Queen Victoria's John Brown," etc.)

FOR the first time in history a reigning King and Queen of England are to visit the United States. Though they have been republican for a century and a half, the monarchy has a deep fascination for the American people, some of whom can be persuaded to pay one hundred dollars for an "Order of the Garter" issued from Chicago! A growing number of them, too, welcome every friendly approach from one of the remaining great democracies to the other. A great reception awaits King George and Queen Elizabeth when they reach Canada and there is no doubt they will receive an equally great one when they cross the Canadian border for Washington.

"Shyly" is almost the word for the way in which Britain and America have regarded each other for a century and more. Sometimes the latent feelings have revealed themselves in frank friendship, as in 1917 when the United States entered the Great War. But on the whole the two democracies have remained strangely aloof and the American acquaintance with the British Royal Family has had to be cultivated through newspapers and books.

THE Americans are an intensely personal people. When they mean "Russia" they say "Stalin"; when they mean "Germany" they say "Hitler". And, on the whole, they identify the King with Britain. History is not as much a matter of personalities as all that, but there is maybe more justification for Americans than for other people to think as they do, for it was an English King who lost the American Colonies. If George II had been succeeded by some other man than George III, America today might be a self-governing Dominion like Australia, and the whole

course of modern history have been changed.

It was George II who gave his name to Georgia, the Southern state. In 1732 he granted General George Oglethorpe part of Southern Carolina, to form a "buffer" between the then British Carolina and Spanish Florida. Oglethorpe, an idealist born before his time, proposed to the King to form a "philanthropic colony" and chose his colonists from the more worthy of the debtors who filled the English prisons, excluding only Roman Catholics. As a motto he wrote "Not for self but for others"; as a device he chose silkworms engaged in spinning, for he intended to raise silkworms in Georgia and thus break England's dependence for silk upon Italy.

George II gave Oglethorpe every help, but the colony did not prosper, for the General, though he meant well, was too much of a martinet for the colonists' tastes. Each man received fifty acres; he might acquire no more land unless he brought over white people to work it. Slavery was not allowed at first, but the trustees had to yield on this point in 1747. Five years later the management of the colony broke down and government was surrendered to the King. Georgia remained a royal colony until the Revolution.

GEORGE II was succeeded by his grandson, George III. When the American colonists raised the cry, "No taxation without representation," the King, instead of effecting a compromise, as he could have done and as his Ministers urged, remained adamant. The fight for democratic

rights was not at first a fight for political independence. George III, more than any other man, made it so and thus lost America.

Lord North was Prime Minister during the war. He felt so strongly that the colonists should be conciliated that he more than once attempted to resign and was only stopped from doing so by the King's playing on his sense of honor. Questions of policy were decided by the King's plea, "Do not desert me." There were three ideas in George's mind in regard to America. The first was a delusion, the second a mistake, and the third opposed to all principles of constitutional government.

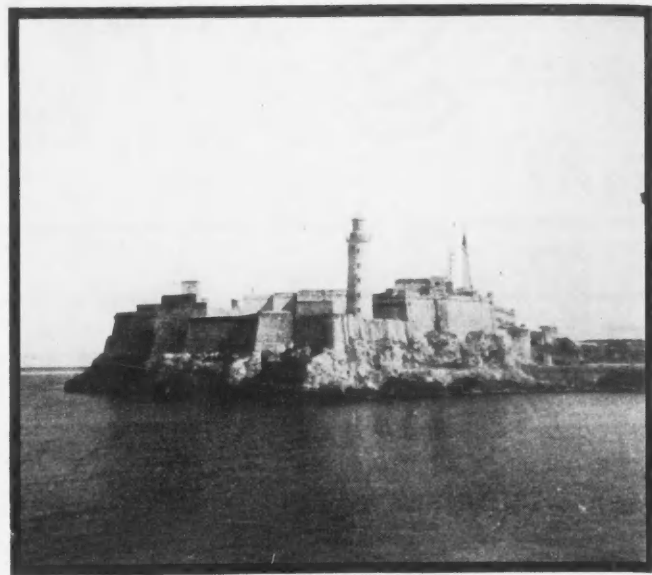
"TILL I see things change to a more favorable position I shall not feel at liberty to grant your resignation," the King said to Lord North. He believed England was radically opposed to the American cause. That was the delusion. When conciliatory moves were made George opposed them "lest they should dissatisfy this country which so cheerfully and handsomely carries on the contest." In 1780 he wrote that he could "never suppose this country so far lost to all ideas of self-importance as to be willing to grant American independence."

George's mistake lay in his belief that if the North American colonists became independent all other colonies—including Ireland!—would follow. "Should America succeed," he wrote, "the West Indies must follow, not in independence but dependence on America. Ireland would soon follow and this island reduce itself to a poor island indeed."

George's third idea, of unconstitutionalism, lay in his refusal, no matter what the electors wanted, to allow the Whig Opposition to rule. The Whigs looked kindly on the American cause. "I would run any personal risk rather than submit to the Opposition," wrote George III. "Rather than be shackled by these desperate men I would lose this crown." Fox, the Whig, wrote, "It is intolerable to think that it should be in the power of one blockhead to do so much mischief."

GEORGE III was hated in America worse than a rattlesnake. In New York, before the war actually began, the Governor's coach was burned in the street by the mob which tore down the theatre as a place where the wealthy and those who sided with the King consorted. The American exacted a practical revenge, also. As soon as Thomas Jefferson's famous Declaration of Independence was published—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—the people of New York pulled down George III's leaden statue and melted it into bullets with which they shot the King's men!

IT IS a far cry from George III to George VI; how far is shown by the fact that the present King and Queen will probably visit Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon, an American national memorial. It took an unconscionably long time for the bitter memory of the War of Independence to die, and that memory accounted as much as anything else for Queen Victoria's almost complete unconcern with the United States. But Victoria, nevertheless, witnessed one great



"WHAT I SEE FROM THE SHIP." A winter cruise photograph of Morro Castle at the entrance to Havana harbor, by L. Burgess of 35 Manning Ave., Toronto.

American phenomenon—the Americanization of English society, that we have almost forgotten now. Wealthy Americans, before the Franco-Prussian War, used to go to Paris to spend their money, but the war had the effect of turning them instead to London.

Victoria saw, and did not much like, the American invasion of Britain. She saw the first of the New York and Chicago heiresses come over and capture poor English nobles, acquiring a title in return for their wealth. Queen Victoria's idea of America was, un-

fortunately, on the lines of Dickens as he put them forward in "Martin Chuzzlewit"—"A vulgar, go-getting country."

But Victoria's son, later Edward VII, was more tolerant. He had experience on which to base his feelings toward the great republic, and the acquaintance of men like Lord Hartington and Lord Rosebery, who put America socially on the map when they were young by including it in their "Grand Tours." Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, actually visited the United States. He went there and to Canada, as "Lord Renfrew" in 1860, and endeared himself to the American public by standing bareheaded for a time by the tomb of George Washington. This, in 1860, was far more startling an act than we can well imagine.

EDWARD VII made a great impression on the Americans, though he was then only nineteen. Tailors charged exorbitant prices for replicas of his clothes; his mannerisms and speech were closely observed and copied. He, a real Prince, was a curiosity, but he was also the kind of man the Americans liked—bluff, hearty, and liberal. His grandson, in his turn Prince of Wales, made as great an impression when he visited America just after the Great War. The man who was to be King Edward VII spent four months on his trip, travelling out and back in the *Renfrew*, and he laid the foundations of that popularity that was to be so evident during the unhappy Abdication crisis seventeen years later.

Many of the men who cheered him in America in 1919 had seen his father, George V, when they were over in Europe during the War. King George had little more to do directly with the United States than had Queen Victoria, but the Americans knew a great deal about him, and the world was surprised at their genuine concern at the time of his severe illness in 1929. To them he and his Queen stood for the solid worth of England. When an individual American felt aggrieved with Britain he was apt to speak in his personal way of "King George." Mr. Bill Thompson, then Mayor of Chicago, won himself a lot of unexpected publicity a few years ago by referring insultingly to "King George" when what he meant was the official policy of Britain. Mr. Thompson's remarks were taken good-humoredly in England and not much importance was attached to them in America. They were a little untypical burst of temper.

KING GEORGE V was the last English monarch to receive an American President. This he did in December 1918 when he and Queen Mary gave a banquet in honor of President Wilson, over here in connection with the Peace Conference. President and Mrs. Wilson stayed with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace and therefore the present King and Queen's visit to Washington will be somewhat in the shape of a return courtesy. They are bound to receive a very warm welcome and they will have the knowledge of participating in a very historic occasion. The meeting of England's King and America's President will put a seal on the friendship of the two countries; a friendship that has never hitherto been expressed as it might have been.



MISS JEAN BLATCHFORD, member of the Ski Club of Fort William, Ont., where the 1939 Dominion Championship Meet will be held this month.

Short-Cut to Arcady



GEOGRAPHERS to the contrary, there is an Arcady, just six hundred delightful miles southeast of New York. A modern ship will take you there in forty hours . . . a plane in less than six.

This Arcady is British. The inhabitants have embraced the leisured delights of civilization, spurning the while all elements of rush and racket. . . . Visitors to this idyllic land are gently urged to forget the world. And they do, thanks to a climate kept eternally bland by

the ministering Gulf Stream . . . and to the soothing absence of motor traffic, hay fever, and fumes. The air they breathe is wonderfully pure, charged with sea spice, cedar, and the scent of semi-tropic flowers.

Isn't this the very spot your jaded spirit cries for? Aren't you wearied with scenes that are stale? Then come to this strange and peaceful retreat . . . this paradise . . . Bermuda!

BERMUDA IS WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR



YOU CAN GO BY SEA OR BY AIR—Luxury liners travel from New York to Bermuda in 40 hours . . . a round-trip total of nearly 4 days of delightful shipboard life. Sailings from Halifax or Boston allow for a slightly longer time at sea. • Splendid new transatlantic planes now take off from New York and Baltimore, Maryland, and descend at Bermuda 5 hours later . . . an enchanting experience in the sky. • A wide choice of accommodations is provided by Bermuda's many hotels and charming cottages.

FOR BOOKLET: YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, OR THE BERMUDA TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD, VICTORY BUILDING, TORONTO

Bermuda

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To Leading Florida Resorts
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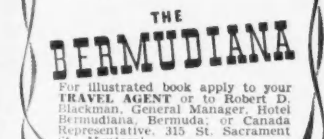
Take your Florida Vacation when you please, return the day you are ready. Ride the new one-night-out VACATIONER, "Outstanding All-Coach Train." Through cars to leading Florida resorts every day! Features new air conditioned coaches—reclining seats, lounges, dressing rooms, hot and cold water, free soap and towels. Diner serves delightful meals at low prices. Ask about reduced fares. And go in Safety via the ONLY DOUBLE TRACK route.

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BERMUDA AT ITS BEST...

Bermuda's sports, flowering gardens, smart night-life! All concentrated on the Bermudian's tropical estate... with golf, beaches, Hamilton's shops near at hand. In the superb Floral Sports Garden you can swim in a sunken pool... bowl... play tennis, croquet. Dance in the Silver Grill. American Plan—or special room-with-breakfast rates.



For illustrated book apply to your TRAVEL AGENT or to Robert D. Blackman, General Manager, Hotel Bermudian, Bermuda, or Canada Representative, 315 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.



Prevents nausea when bus traveling. Recommended for adults and children.



THE PINE NEEDLES SOUTHERN PINES, N.C.

All the attributes of a private club.

Our own 18-hole Donald Ross golf course and superb putting course immediately surrounding hotel. Hunting—Riding—Tennis.

ATTRACTIVE RATES
Emmett E. Boone, Manager
FIREPROOF — LUXURIOUS



One of Atlantic City's Finest Hotels
Pennsylvania Avenue • Paul Aschler, Mgr.

GET A THRILL OUT OF SPRING
Come down to the sea at Colton Manor where luxurious hospitality considers your purse. Modern comforts, sea water baths, unique "Ship's Deck" overlooking ocean. Fascinating new "Playtime Room"—games and sports for all ages. Write for booklet.
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES: As low as \$30 per person (2 in room), with bath and meals.



WALTER J. BUZZY, INC.



THIS WHITE CORAL ROAD winding casually across the Bermuda landscape leads the visitor past many a gracious and charming little stone cottage and past many views of breath-taking beauty.

—Photo courtesy Bermuda Trade Development Board.

PORTS OF CALL

They Work on Pleasure Island

BY AUDREY SHEPPARD

THE smiling and gracious Islands of Bermuda that extend their welcoming arms to visitors from all over the world—figuratively and literally since "welcoming arm" balustrades are a characteristic of Bermuda architecture—boast besides their tranquil highways and peaceful homes, some highly unusual industries. Although most of the world is aware of Bermuda's place in the sun as to the raising and cultivation of lily bulbs, the fact that Bermuda owns the biggest lily perfume industry in the western hemisphere is fairly unknown.

Lilies have always been and always will be synonymous with Bermuda. There are several versions of the story concerning their initial introduction to the Coral Islands, many authorities contending that the first lone lily bulb was brought from Europe in 1872 by James Richardson, a humble little tailor in Hamilton. However, the Bermuda tailor did plant one of the first bulbs on the Islands, tend it carefully, according to proven record, and his pains were well rewarded with a fine flowering.

It wasn't long after the first "tailor-reared" lily bulbs had invaded Bermuda, that the rare white bloom had become the admiration of all the Islanders and the blooms were so highly prized that they were used as decorations for wedding cakes.

Crop of Beauty

THE extraction of perfume from the Easter lilies, and from other of the Islands' lovely flowers as well, oleander, freesia, sweet-pea, passion flower and jasmine, first began as an industry in August, 1931. A perfume, known as Lili perfume, is sold in Bermuda, the United States and Canada, and one of the first factories started modestly in a little stone barn. Now housed in an old Bermuda homestead on the main road in Bailey's Bay, this factory is appropriately set amidst fields of flowers. Visitors are cordially received on inspection tours, and a charming sight are the carts at Easter time laden with lily blooms, wending their way along the white coral stone roads—bearing lily blooms from field to factory. A second lily perfume factory, known as Fidelwood, Inc., is located in the Islands and likewise conducts a thriving business.

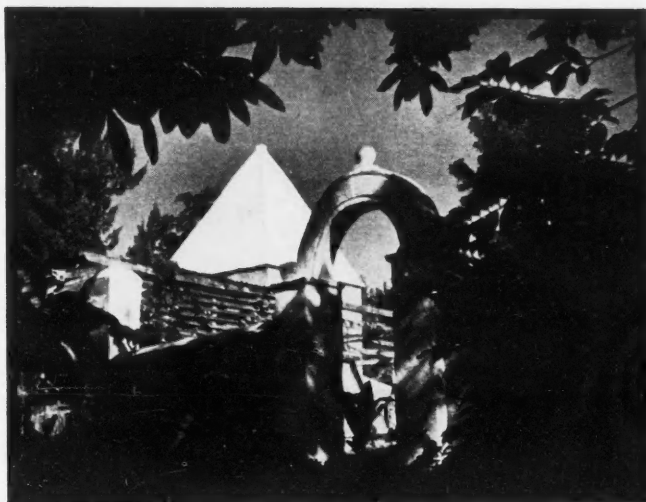
The lilies of the Bermuda Easter fields come in different sizes, according to age and maturity. It takes

three years for the lilies to attain full growth when they measure from 11 to 13 inches in circumference. The blooms come in the second year, but it takes the third year to attain perfection. While they are still unopened buds, the blossoms are cut and shipped in boxes of two or three dozen blossoms to all parts of Canada, the States and Europe.

It frequently happens that the soil in which the Bermuda lily sinks its roots—gives out and the "lily begins

first of August and the end of October to provide buds in season for Easter.

The greatest satisfaction to the heart of the Bermudian lily-grower, is Easter morning in his parish church. There he sees his lily plants enhancing the altar and is happy in the thought that many of them are gracing altars the world over. It is rare that a Bermudian parish church ever purchases its Easter lily decorations, since the Bermudian farmers "consider the lilies," of their own fields, of greater importance to their church on Easter morning—than to their pocketbooks.



THIS QUIANT CORNER of smiling Bermuda shows the ancient buttery and arched gateway of one of the Islands' many comfortable residences.

—Photo courtesy Bermuda Trade Development Board.

to go back"—as the Bermuda farmers have it, and they are then as sad and worried as a Canadian farmer over a failing wheat crop. Taking all of ten to ten and a half months to grow a perfect, whole lily bulb, the slow growth of the bulb drains the strength from the soil.

On Easter Morning

LILY planting season in Bermuda is in reality any season, due to the even climate of everlasting spring, but the lilies are usually set between the

In addition to lily raising and perfume manufacture, the Islanders put to good use the typical island tree, the native cedar. Furniture is fashioned from cedar and is considered best in its natural dull pink. Small pieces, trays, jewel boxes, little chairs, are also made from the fine island wood. Handles of purses, brooches, and tiny objects d'art fill the shelves and counters of most of the Islands' best shops, likewise made from cedar wood.

The Anvil Rings

SHIP-BUILDING, an industrial institution of Bermuda ever since the first settlers were shipwrecked off the reefs and sought Bermuda wood to rebuild their craft, is still an industry even if now small-sized, on the Islands. A boat constructed of Bermuda red-cedar, copper fastened throughout, is practically everlasting and many of Bermuda's doughtiest yachtsmen first learned the alphabet of their sport aboard a stout, cedar-furnished craft.

Since the Bermudas are the land of the horse and buggy, the ring of the anvil on horse-shoe iron is a familiar echo. "Smithy" shops dot the Islands and visitors frequently gather, delighted and interested, to watch the old and honorable industry of horse-shoeing in progress before their eyes. At one time salt manufacture seemed a likely industry for the Islanders, and in 1615, one Ralph Garner was sent out from England for "the making of salt" and "construction of salt pans." Early salt pans were located in the district now known as Salt Kettle, but the industry died an early death, due no doubt to the moist ocean breezes that sweep Bermuda.

So flowers and the manufacture of flower perfumes lead the industries of the Coral Islands in the Mid Atlantic—as befits a land that smiles so sunnily on its streams of year-around, vacationing visitors.

Captain and Mrs. Kenneth MacAgay and their small daughter, have returned to Halifax, after spending some time in Quebec with Mrs. MacAgay's mother, Mrs. W. J. Power.



TO ACHIEVE "THE ELIZABETH ARDEN LOOK"

In every city, every country of the modern world, the really beautiful woman invariably uses Elizabeth Arden preparations. She cleanses her skin several times daily, with feathery light Ardena Cleansing Cream or, since Miss Arden now gives you a choice of cleansing creams, alternates with the new Fluffy Cream. These, with her stimulating Ardena Skin Tonic, her soothing Velva and Orange Skin Creams, are fundamental essentials of the Elizabeth Arden look.

Ardena Skin Tonic—cool, stimulating	\$1.10 to \$1.5
Ardena Cleansing Cream—light, soothing	\$1.10 to \$6
Fluffy Cleansing Cream—like whipped cream	\$1.10 to \$6
Ardena Velva Cream—for average skins	\$1.10 to \$6
Orange Skin Cream—for dry or wrinkled skins	\$1.10 to \$8

Sold at Smartest Shops in Every Town

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Salons: Simpsons—Toronto and Montreal

NEW YORK LONDON PARIS TORONTO

DISTINGUISHED CLOTHES in the Authentic Southern Manner

Men who demand the best and whose opinions are moulded into authoritative style leadership, make up the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the smart winter resorts. Likewise, LEVY BROS. tailoring blends harmoniously with this inner circle of exclusiveness. To heighten your enjoyment of the trip, we are featuring Sport Tweeds, Tropical Suitings and Evening Dress Wear. New materials—cool—correct. Superbly tailored. We invite your inspection.

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MAKERS—MEN'S CLOTHING
69 WEST KING ST.
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FOREST HILLS HOTEL

Superb 18-HOLE GOLF
At Hotel Door
Grass Greens—Green Fairways
Golf and Riding
(Enticing Woodland Trails)
Free to Weekly Guests
Excellent Tennis—Skeet
Average 337 Sunshiny Days Yearly
Comparisons Invited. Selective Clientele.



AUGUSTA, GA.

GREAT NEW MOTORLINERS TO match the modern splendor of SOUTH AFRICA



Every Thursday from England, 2 weeks to Capetown... 19 1/2 days from New York with "Queen Mary" connection. Local agents or the General Passenger Representatives: THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., 68 King St., West, Toronto, Elgin 2256.

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need protection. Give it by smoking only Macdonald's EXPORT "A" filter tip cigarettes.



Bask in warmth from the Tropics... "CRUISE" ASHORE

Bundled in the warmth of the tropic Gulf Stream out there beyond our horizon, basking in the mild salt-seasoned atmosphere of the sea—here on the Traymore sun decks—you can well imagine yourself far out on a luxury liner. And yet you're ashore—with golf on summer grass greens, horseback riding, and all the shore's diversions. Pack up and come! Rates from \$5 European, with meals \$8.

and you can say **TRAYMORE** ATLANTIC CITY
Bennett E. Tausley, General Manager

THE BOOKSHELF

The Quints' Physician

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"The Little Doc: The Story of Allan Roy Dafeo," by Frazier Hunt. Munsell, \$2.50.

ON MAY 28th, 1934, Eddie Bunyan, at that time editor of the North Bay Nugget, was sitting in his office, when the telephone rang from Callander, nine miles away. Leon Dionne, a brother of Oliva Dionne was at the other end. "How much would it cost," he asked jocularly, "to run a birth notice announcing the arrival of five babies at one time?" Bunyan thought Leon was joking, for he was indeed in a jubilant frame of mind. The birth of the quintuplets was regarded in Callander as "a good one on Oliva" and the Dionne family generally. The editor soon realized that the story was true, and obtained a few particulars. At once he sent to Canadian Press the following dispatch:

North Bay, May 28th.—Mrs. Oliva Dionne, resident within a few miles of Callander, nine miles south of here, gave birth to five girls today. "All were healthy," said Dr. A. R. Dafeo, Callander, attending physician. Mrs. Dionne is 24 and had previously given birth to six children.

In these bald terms the most momentous news despatch, short of a declaration of war, published since newspapers began, reached the outside world. Within a few hours reporters from scores of leading newspapers in Canada and the United States were on the move toward a village of which they had never previously heard. If this reviewer remembers rightly the Ottawa contingent got there first. The event was the most amazing physical phenomenon relating to the human species that could be conceived—an occurrence which (it is estimated) happens but once in an aggregate of 57 million births; an occurrence which in all previous instances had been attended by the death of the infants.

If the Quints had died the news value would almost immediately have evaporated. But they lived and have been periodically "Front Page stuff" ever since. That they survived was due primarily to the wisdom and experience of a simple and heroic physician of a type known in many parts of Canada, Dr. Allan Roy Dafeo. Today there is not a community on the habitable globe, boasting a motion picture theatre, which does not know of the Quints and their kind physician. Frazier Hunt's book is concerned with the Doctor and the reactions on his life; the miracle, beyond all dreams of fiction writers, which changed his career from that of an obscure country doctor to that of the most famous general practitioner in the world.

IN HIS preface Mr. Hunt says: "No fiction writer could have plotted a more incredible tale or drawn more fantastic characters than this backwoods drama and its cast." The first clause of the above sentence is unquestionably true; the second clause, lurid nonsense. All the characters are, in fact, perfectly normal people such as can be met with in countless back settlements in Canada. Even the babies were quite in character. Abnormality lies exclusively with the extraordinary and isolated instance of Nature's opulence which brought the Quints into being. Once carried through the difficult early months of their lives by the devotion of Dr. Dafeo and the able nurses and advisers he called to his aid, they also became perfectly normal French-Canadian youngsters.

The narrative Mr. Hunt relates, bolies his theory that his characters are fantastic. The fact that they are not so makes the tale more interesting and touching. Dr. Dafeo a sturdy man of sound Pennsylvania Dutch loyalist stock, was born in 1883 at the



DR. ALLAN DAFOE

Hastings county village of Madoc, and followed in the footsteps of his father, a hard working country doctor like himself. He had not so hard a battle to fight as his father, son of a pioneer farmer, who as a boy in his early teens worked in the bush, always with the aim of putting himself through medicine, and was approaching 30 before he attained his ambition.

The son was merely following the parental example, but did not have so hard a struggle, though like many students he peddled stereotypical sets and atlases in summer to help pay his fees. From the outset of his career as a doctor his preference seemed to be for the settlements of the lumber region, and that was how he happened to have been at Callander for 25 years when the miracle came to Mrs. Dionne. The story of those years of preparation is vividly told, and is not exceptional but typical of the medical profession in many districts.

Throughout Canada's history genial, self-sacrificing country doctors, with personalities more salty and characters more decisive than their city brothers, who can call in a specialist at need, have made a glorious contribution to Canada's progress. Those of us who have the privilege of knowing Dr. Dafeo, know him for just such a man, and it is good to have a book that tells all about him, even if some of us rather resent the epithet "Doc." After all it is in rural districts a term of endearment.

ALMOST CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM

Improved Greatly When He Tried Kruschen

There has just come to our notice a case of grand relief from severe rheumatic pains. The seriousness of the man's condition and the step that led to his ultimate recovery, are described in the following letter:

"For several years I suffered from rheumatism. I had all my teeth out, and still suffered. A year ago I lay in hospital for four weeks, almost crippled. When I got home I continued to take medicine, but began to go down again. A friend of mine asked me to try Kruschen Salts, and I am very pleased to be able to say I have been on the mend ever since."

—H.P.
Two of the salts in Kruschen are the most effectual solvents of uric acid known to medical science. They swiftly dull the sharp edges of the crystals—the cause of pain and stiffness—and often convert them into a harmless solution, which is then expelled through the natural channels.

Madison

Overlooking Ocean at Illinois Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY

WEEKLY \$65 ROOM, BATH

FOR TWO AND MEALS

Clean and Enclosed Sun Decks

SPECIAL DAILY AND WEEK-END RATES

Hotel Jefferson

KENTUCKY AVE. near BEACH

ATLANTIC CITY

DAILY PER PERSON

\$5 DELICIOUS ROOM

BATH AND MEALS

(Two in Room)

WEEKLY RATE \$60

BOOK OF THE WEEK

"A PECULIAR TREASURE"

by EDNA FERBER

Doubleday, Doran

Each \$3.50

FOR SALE AT

Book Dept. — Main Floor

Main Store and College St.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED



You Find the Key to Contentment in a glass garden by **Lord and Burnham**

With a small investment in a Lord and Burnham home conservatory, you may enjoy tropical flowers, ferns and foliage without the cost of going miles to distant lands.

Like hundreds of others, you can enjoy the nicer things in life—right in your own home. You deserve them and you can have them for very little. Many delighted families have become owners of a Lord and Burnham conservatory for less than the price of a new car.

Perhaps you would like to raise—in your own home—the flowers you've always loved—"old-fashioned" flowers—yours to choose, to plant, to lovingly tend. Yours to enjoy in the fullness of mature perfume and colour.

Each day, every member of the family praises your thoughtfulness in providing a colourful, exotic indoor garden. Each guest appreciates your gracious, distinctive hospitality.

In a Lord and Burnham conservatory, you find contentment with natural beauty which knows no season—colourful, charming, satisfying—a never-ending adventure in romance... a place where you can enjoy peace of mind—comfort—escape from the worrying, turbulent world outside. Find out how easily you too can bask in healthful sunshine in a Lord and Burnham conservatory. Write to Lord and Burnham today or consult your architect.

Lord and Burnham

C O M P A N Y L I M I T E D
GREENHOUSES AND HOME CONSERVATORIES
TORONTO ST. CATHARINES MONTREAL

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Story of a Literary Patriot

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"A Peculiar Treasure," by Edna Ferber. Doubleday, Doran. \$3.50.

"THE soul-baring school of autobiography," writes Edna Ferber, "is more embarrassing for the reader than for the writer." This then isn't the story of my life written because I am fatuous enough to think that anyone is interested. It is the story of an American Jewish family in the past half-century and as such is really a story about America which I know and love.

Thus there are two dominant themes in Miss Ferber's autobiography, "A Peculiar Treasure": her love of America and her passionate loyalty to the Jewish race. Her story is a remarkable illustration of how an American background and a Jewish birthright and intelligence can serve to enrich each other. The author is in love with the youth and prodigality of America; and the curiosity, perceptiveness and warmth of her Jewish temperament have responded ardently to her American environment. To anti-semitists it may seem that in her own person and story Miss Ferber is presenting only one side of the Jewish problem and that the more prepossessing one. But it is a side that has been tragically neglected and discredited in the past year of blind and brutal race-hatred.

Easy To Read

ON ITS personal side "A Peculiar Treasure" is lively, extraverted and wonderfully easy to read. It is the story of an American success; and it is a success that will probably be a little disillusioning to beginners who have been told and who faithfully believe that the road to literary triumph is paved with rejection slips. Apparently Miss Ferber doesn't know the color of a rejection slip. She sold her first story to "Everybody's", her second to the "American Magazine." There followed the popular brought editors and publishers begging to her door-step. Then came the dramatization of the Emma McChesney stories, with Ethel Barrymore as Emma, and the beginning of Miss Ferber's notable Broadway career. And after that, the novels—"Fanny Herself", "The Girls", "So Big" (which won the Pulitzer Prize), "Show Boat", followed, and "Cimarron" and "American Beauty" and "Come and Get It." And presently it became apparent that Miss Ferber was writing in fiction form the pioneer history of America.

"A Peculiar Treasure" is the absorbing record of a career and a remarkable illustration as well of both the limitations and triumph of successful American writing. Miss Ferber has a photographic memory, a singular aptitude for detail and fact, and a quick summarizing

insight into American character. Thus she could give the American public what it likes best—the surprise of familiar recognition. She sees American people, landscape, cities, instantly and shrewdly and she sets them down as she sees them without reaching for overtones or dipping into morbid analyses. "Chicago writers told a great deal about The Russians", she points out. "By the Russians they meant Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Chekhov and the lesser school of powerful gloomy chroniclers who sat behind porcelain stoves pulling the wings off flies... They were foreign to our habits and traditions. Here in America I thought there was lightness, buoyancy and an electric quality in the air. Everything was to be done. We took life, if anything, too lightly, like children... Why not write in American?"

Indigenous Literature

IN OTHER words, Miss Ferber believes that American literature should be indigenous. And if—since literature spreads far and goes deep—writing cannot be both indigenous and universal, the author of "A Peculiar Treasure" makes it clear that she did not, from the first, set herself any such pretentious goal as universality. Indeed she didn't set herself a goal at all. She came to writing haphazardly by a series of accidents and necessities. And having come to it she gave it all her intelligence and high energy, without analyzing too closely the sources of universal literature. She turned her childhood, her environment, every experience and encounter, to fiction and drama, and as opportunity and success widened out, she cast more widely for her material. America, she discovered, was waiting for her to come and get it; which she did, with such thoroughness and energy that certain large tracts of the American past will never be of much use to any American writer coming after her.

There is a verve and emotional warmth in "A Peculiar Treasure" which you will not find in such wise and weary literary autobiographies as, say, "The Summing Up" (Somerset Maugham notably didn't love his country.) Miss Ferber has traveled widely but the splendid part of any voyage has been the coming home. "It is always for me a glorious feeling—that of coming down the Bay into New York Harbor. Sunlight, hard and brilliant, snorting tugs, skyline, the Old Girl with the Torch, the waiting crowd massed at the dock-head."

"A Peculiar Treasure" is far from being the autobiography of a Provincial Lady—unless you stretch the definition of a province very widely. Her province extends to all the boundaries of America; and these boundaries mark both her limitations and her strength as a writer.

THE BOOKSHELF

Fictional Findings

BY W. S. MILNE

"The Long Lane," by Philip Stong. Farrar and Rinehart. \$2.50.
 "Not Peace but a Sword," by Jane Oliver. Collins. \$2.50.
 "Disputed Passage," by Lloyd C. Douglas. Thomas Allen. \$2.50.
 "Going Their Own Ways," by Alec Waugh. Macmillan. \$2.75.

I CANNOT help preferring stories about pleasant people to stories about unpleasant people. This is a generalization, and does not mean that I prefer "Anne of Green Gables" to "The House With the Green Shutters." However, as between two books of equal craftsmanship, on the foothills of literary excellence, I think my statement true. For that reason I am mightily predisposed in favor of "The Long Lane," all the characters of which are pleasant people to meet and live with, with one very minor exception. It tells the story of a boy, brought up on a farm in Iowa before the war, a boy of good pioneer stock, and a very likeable lad. His father is county treasurer, his mother singularly gentle, accomplished and charming. Staying with him is his father's younger brother, coisterous and jolly, the ideal uncle, who has made a lot of money in California, and is now interested in the new moving picture industry. Uncle Merritt falls in love with the boy's mother. She divides it, falls in love with him, and sets out for California via Reno. The father departs for Des Moines and tries the great American anodyne of Big Business. He gambles recklessly, and in a couple of years finds himself head of a new and thriving cosmetic firm. The boy remains behind on the farm, and his one visit to his prospering parent makes him want to bring him back to it. In this he is aided by a charming and intelligent stock-company actress. At length she marries his father, but they continue to live in Des Moines, leaving Ken to carry on the family tradition of farming. This bare outline of the story does it poor justice. The boy's interest in people, his feeling for the land, his dreams, particularly as he goes to and from school along the Long Lane of the title, give the book a warmth and imaginative depth that delight the reader. While the story is no masterpiece, it is remarkably successful in the evocation of the genius of a place, so that the reader too wishes to live on the farm with Ken. The father's success story is less convincing, although in a nation that is the creator of the modern face-pigment industry, and spends more daily on cosmetics than on education, it is not impossible. The two ways of life are beautifully contrasted, and this is the interesting thing the author tries not to take sides. The characterizations are excellent. I have already referred to the likeableness of the characters. So far does the author carry this that the sudden outflaring of passion between Flora and Uncle Merritt comes on the reader with the same shock that it did upon Ken. Lea, the hired man;

to Holland and exile there. It is by no means completely sympathetic to the Covenanters, and shows them as self-righteous and intolerant bigots when in power. The spirit of the gentle and far-seeing Archbishop Leighton, who cried for toleration in a wilderness of rival bigotries, was broken by the refusal of the Covenanters to compromise. Of course it was this unlovely and unchristian hardness of the Covenanters that made them such good martyrs, and their sufferings have given the men of the moss-hags a heroic glamor that not even Walter Scott could dispel. Incidentally, a comparison of "Old Mortality" and Jane Oliver's novel shows the difference between the novelist who writes history and the historian who writes a novel. The modern work is incomparably more scholarly, but it is not the grand yarn that Sir Walter's is.

Booksellers' Delight

BOOKS about doctors are almost certain to be best-sellers just now, and apparently the previous works of Lloyd C. Douglas have all been sensational successes, so this one, with its strong odor of iodine, will probably be colossal. The Reverend Mr. Douglas's novels are not sensational in the usual meaning of the term, except in point of sales. Elevating thoughts against a commonplace background, with a strong romantic interest, and an ideally happy ending, are the constituents of the formula. The present specimen is antiseptic without being anaesthetic. Its hero is John Wesley Beaven, first seen as an idealistic young medical student, falling foul of the renowned "Tubby" Forrester, the freshman's terror and the anatomist's delight. His warfare against Professor Forrester continues as long as Forrester's grudge against him, even though the professor has the highest regard for his ability and skill, and makes him his assistant and successor. This antagonism constitutes the disputing of the passage referred to in the title, and drives

Beaven on to heights of medical greatness. Indeed, towards the end of the book, he has practically discovered a cure for infantile paralysis, based on experiments on one monkey, which died. But the book closes before the effect of inoculating a human patient is revealed.

Forrester is supposed to represent the call of pure science, which drives the hero to "spurn delights and live laborious days," until the heroine comes along. She has been brought up in China, to give a delicate but discreet touch of the exotic to the romance, and also to permit comparative discussions of the philosophies of Christ and Buddha. The respective claims of science and human nature are gracefully reconciled by a country doctor, the major mouthpiece of sweetness and light in the tale. The story ends happily, with the aid of a little bit of gangster melodrama, and even Tubby reveals his better nature.

All Change

NOVELS that "throw a searching light on modern society," as the publishers assure the reader this one does, and then fiddle about with two or three divorces, one or two marriages unhappy but still extant, and one or two surviving by workable if unoriginal compromises; novels like that do not appeal to me. Nevertheless, this one of Alec Waugh's is not at all bad. It is well written, with fairly believable people, and the author has succeeded in keeping sympathy for both sides of the mixed doubles. His backgrounds are nicely varied: country house, publishing firm, and the west-end theatre, with a little bit of transatlantic revelry thrown in, and one episode in the south seas. By far the most interesting parts of the story are the glimpses of how books get written and published. Apparently publishers are quite nice people, and very sympathetic, in their professional capacity as well as out of office hours. Mr. Waugh, however, has definitely set his face against luxury flats. As to his views on marriage, they seem to be that we must go on with the idea a while longer, for want of a better. Barbara says to her brother, the publisher: "There isn't any real alternative to marriage, is there?" and the publisher replies: "If there is one, I don't know it."

The book deals with four children of a divorced couple, and their own experiences, pre-, extra-, post-, and just plain marital. It covers a period of ten years, but Mr. Waugh has not

been as successful in conveying the sense of elapsed time as he was in "The Balliol." There is one character, N. A. Giles, who starts out as a novelist of "bright young persons," "the voice of the lost generation," and so forth, a lazy sponger, and ends up as the pride of Gollancz's Leftist Book Club. This character is puzzling. His metamorphosis is badly and unconvincingly done. As Mr. Waugh is a skilled story-teller, I can only guess that he was hampered in this case by having drawn too closely from life.

LIQUID HISTORY

"Voyaging Down the Thames," by Clyde Eddy. Stokes. \$2.50.

BY EDWARD DIX

THE stream that rises in the Cotswold Hills and is large enough for Mr. Clyde Eddy to paddle in becomes in time the river Thames—the river whose banks support the history of England.

Mr. Eddy is an American traveler with a specialty for rivers. A previous book of his described a perilous expedition shooting the three hundred dangerous rapids of the Colorado river. Along the ancient and placid Thames no such perils confront him. Even if the weather is of the kind to make him long sometimes for the Colorado again, the presence of weirs that might prove tricky have been duly noted by the Board of Thames Commissioners. The rapids and risks that Mr. Eddy encounters are those of English history. But then he navigates with caution and skill so that "Voyaging Down the Thames" becomes as much a pleasant account of an enjoyable journey as a history in miniature of the English people.

In a skiff equipped with cameras and camping material the author started out from a point as close as he could reach to Thames Head, where the river has its source, and for two hundred and fifty miles roved down the river as far as Nore Lightship, seventy miles below London. Every site of importance along the way is noted and its history recorded. At Windsor and Oxford Mr. Eddy covers seven centuries of history in some well-written and fascinating pages. Being an American is perhaps the reason why he writes so reverently.

"Voyaging Down the Thames" is an interesting story ably told. Forty excellent photographs taken by the author illustrate it.

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Faithful Ariel, the girl who looked after the house, the young chemists in the cosmetic lab., Gilda, the actress, Gregg and Nita, who walked with Ken down the long lane; all these, and many minor figures, are delightful companions. Even the one unpleasant character, a politician on the make, is made to furnish entertainment at Uncle Merritt's knee. This is a well-written book, filled with real and pleasant people, and permeated by a pleasurable poetic nostalgia for the green and gold and brown of an Iowa farm. The woodcut decorations by F. E. Warren deserve a note in passing.

Scotland of the Covenant

THIS seems to me a fine, dignified, judicious and moving picture of the most turbulent and controversial period of Scottish history, the second half of the seventeenth century, when Charles II attempted to work in one stroke with the Presbyterian party, and became so disgusted with them that when he at last became king he attempted to force bishops down their throats. It was the transition period between union of the crowns and union of the parliaments. The book contains both great and infamous names: Montrose, Claverhouse, Sharp, Leighton, Lauderdale, Baillie, Argyll, Stair, the Countess of Dysart, Cromwell and Charles themselves, and many more.

The story deals with three generations of a noble Scottish house, the Humes of Polwarth. It starts with the boyhood of Sir Patrick Hume, and ends with him, at the turn of the century fifty years later, Earl of Marchmont, Lord High Commissioner of Scotland, representative of the king's majesty, working to bring about parliamentary union. It is perhaps more history than novel, although all the changing events are seen through the eyes of one small group of people, and as they affect them. From the point of view of the novel, the best part is that in which Patrick's eldest daughter Grisel is the heroine, and particularly her escape

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MUSICAL EVENTS

The Symphony Needs Money

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ENESCO concerts are becoming annual events with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and that of last week, when the tritone Roumanian composer, conductor and violin virtuoso, was guest artist, was a triumphant affair. Nor was interest confined to the visitor, for the contributions of Sir Ernest MacMillan to the program were brilliant and stimulating.

It was an appropriate occasion on which to appeal for further financial aid to the Orchestra. No concert could have more fully demonstrated what the organization means in the life of the community, and the lustre it reflects on the city, and indeed upon the country as a whole. Mr. David Gibson, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, emphasized the latter phase. He pointed out another circumstance that should not be overlooked. The international crisis of last September, which made everyone apprehensive, unfortunately occurred just when the annual campaign for subscriptions was at hand, and this created a handicap in obtaining financial support, which has created a serious problem. Though the Toronto Symphony Orchestra ranks on a parity with those of all the secondary cities of America, its material resources are the slightest of all. It is probably the most economically managed institution of its kind in America and its achievements are the more amazing when the slenderness of the making it receives from well-to-do members of the community is considered. Symphonic enterprise cannot be self-supporting, any more than educational and cultural enterprise in any other field can be self-supporting; and it is obvious that the Orchestra cannot continue tightening its belt forever.

GEORGES ENESCO conducted the first performance in this country of the second of his three Roumanian Rhapsodies. It came rather as a surprise to those familiar with his widely-known and flamboyant first Rhapsody, and those who were waiting for the fireworks to begin were disappointed. It is, however, much more subtle, poetic and beautiful. Instead of ending with a vociferous coda, it concludes with a lingering pianissimo for the flute of dreamlike Oriental character. National folk songs are the basis of the many themes of the complete work, and the composer explains that Roumania, though surrounded by Slavic countries, became a Latin colony at the beginning of the second century A.D. and culturally came under Byzantine influences. Hence its folk music is Oriental rather than Slavic in inspiration. Unlike most composers, Enesco is an admirable conductor of his own music, and exercised an almost hypnotic sway over the orchestra in obtaining lovely, characteristic and colorful expression.

His other appearance was as soloist in the greatest of all classic violin concertos, that of Beethoven in D, opus 61. It is a work of symphonic length, with immense range of mood, enthrallingly emotional for the most part but in the final Rondo irresistibly joyous. The magnificence of Enesco's tone, and his unlimited technical resources, were employed with the sole end of attaining beautiful and intimate utterance.

Sir Ernest MacMillan's chief offering was Dr. Healey Willan's "Marche Solennelle" composed late on 1936 and first performed by Reginald Stewart at the "Proms" in Varsity Arena in the summer of 1937. In a finer auditorium like Massey Hall the splendor of the composition is the more apparent. The richness of its scoring, and the dignity and beauty of its melodic development, attain their complete values. The finale with extra trumpets and bells give an almost overwhelming effect of rejoicing; and the enthusiasm of conductor and orchestra helped to make it exalted. Sir Ernest also gave a delightfully crisp and vivacious rendering of Dukas' ever-popular "Sorcerer's Apprentice" and a virile and rhythmic interpretation of Brahms' "Academic Festival."

Thorberg Shines in Brahms

KERSTIN THORBERG, a young Swedish contralto, made her first appearance in Toronto before a capacity audience in Eaton Auditorium the other night and impressed everyone by her vocal and temperamental gifts. She is youthful, and comely. Her physique is so magnificent that in height and structure she recalls Clara Butt as she was in her earlier years on the platform; though she has a great deal more temperament. So much, in fact, that she frequently has to restrain her instinct to act the songs she sings. She is a graduate of the Stockholm Royal Opera, where she made her debut as *Amneris* some years ago—and a wonderful picture she must have made. Her first appearance in America occurred at the Metropolitan a little over two years ago when she sang Fricka in Wagner's "Rheingold." Previously she had appeared in Wagnerian roles in many of the great opera houses of Central Europe.

Her voice is a magnificent one, smooth, warm, glowing and of adequate though not phenomenal range; and in the field of dramatic expression especially she has been magnificently trained. The only defect in her singing was heavy and audible breathing. This may have been due to temporary causes, since it disappeared toward the end of her program, but it tended to mar her legato in "Coe Fero" from Gluck's "Orfeo" which opened the program. She is a glorious Brahms interpreter, and her renderings of his beautiful "Mainacht" and "Sapphic Ode" were superb. Her declamation was also thrilling in "Weyla's Gesang" by Hugo Wolf. But when she essayed Schubert's "Hark, Hark the Lark" she was too temperamental by half, and made a

dramatic interlude of what is in reality the gentlest of aubades.

Of course, as an operatic contralto she felt she must sing "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," though I wished she had substituted *Amneris* aria from the last act of "Aida" in which she must be rather wonderful. Her short group of English songs was unimportant save for a peculiarly charming lyric "The Bells of Youth" by Oley Speaks. To me her most interesting group was her last, in which she sang three beautiful lyrics by contemporary composers of her native Sweden, Rangstroem, Jonsson and Lundvik.

Music On The Air

A DAY or so after Georges Enesco's visit to Toronto, where his performance of the Beethoven violin Concerto was broadcast over the national network, his most popular composition, the first Roumanian Rhapsody, was broadcast by Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montréal, with Rosario Bourdon conducting. Mr. Bourdon, long a popular radio conductor in New York, has been living in his native city this winter and his work with this orchestra as associate of Wilfrid Pelletier has been impressive. Among other compositions heard on the same occasion were Saint-Saens' "Le Rouet d'Omphale" and Debussy's "La Plus que Lente."

On Thursday of this week Dr. Douglas Clarke, conducting the Montreal Orchestra, treated Canadian listeners to further examples of modern British music, in which he is expert; Bax's "Tintagel" a tone poem based on Maeterlinck's drama "Tintagel," and Vaughan Williams' "Variations on a Theme by Tallis." The Bax number was of especial interest because his music is rather neglected on this continent, though he has composed several symphonies and a great variety of other work. His music for "Tintagel" is gentle and mystical and represents his most characteristic phase.

Another Montreal enterprise is a new group "Metropolitan Strings" conducted by Howard Fogg, formerly musical director for R.C.A. Victor (Canadian) and a well known radio figure. In his most recent broadcast the program was devoted to Mozart and Rossini.

The Griller String Quartet of London, England, a highly accomplished ensemble, now touring America, came to Toronto on Sunday last to broadcast for CBC. It specializes in the chamber music of Bax.

Beginning February 19 the Hart House String Quartet will broadcast chamber programs every Sunday night from 9 to 9:30 EST.

One of Australia's leading baritones, Clement Q. Williams, recently arrived in Canada via the Pacific Ocean. He began his career in the Antipodes as a boy soprano, and took part in the program which inaugurated national broadcasting in Australia a few years ago. He is at present in Vancouver and CBC engaged him for two network recitals of British song.

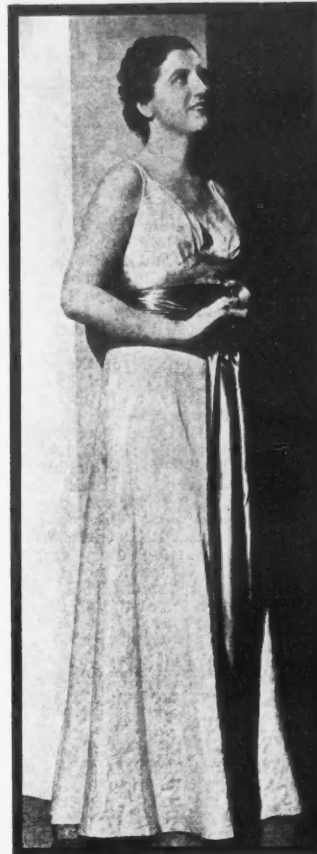
Nothing Small About Poldi

THE little pianist Poldi Mildner—so fragile and blonde in physique, and so dynamic and colorful in performance—returned to Eaton Auditorium and once more delighted her listeners, who included many pianists and piano students. The real Christian name of the young lady is very august—Leopoldine—but its diminutive "Poldi" seems to fit so petite a person better, though there is nothing diminutive about her pianism. She is still very young as celebrities go, for she was born in Vienna in 1915 and made her debut in America when but 17. One of her teachers was the gifted French-Canadian pianist, Madame Lavoie-Herz, and the other was Hedwig Rosenthal, who will be in Toronto next summer.

The vastness and splendor of her tone, the loveliness of her touch, and her dazzling finger technique give to her playing a truly orchestral quality. Her announced program consisted of but five numbers, but most of them were of a character designed to reveal the full extent of her powers. Her first was Brahms' "Variations and Fugue on a theme by Handel." Brahms wrote several sets of variations on themes by other composers—Schumann, Paganini and Haydn for instance—but the most colossal of all that played by Miss Mildner. It runs 25 minutes and makes stupendous demands. Personally I think sets of Variations are more for the studio than the concert platform, and that Brahms was trying to learn how much the pianoforte and the listener could endure. But nobody could help admiring the magnificence of the pianist's handling of tonal masses, and the clarity with which the broad outlines of the Fugue were enunciated. She also played Chopin's Impromptu



EILEEN LAW, mezzo-soprano, who sings the role of "Ortrud" in the forthcoming presentation of "Lohengrin" by the Opera Guild of Toronto.



EMMA LAZAROFF SCHAYER, soprano, who will present a repertoire of Palestinian songs in her concert at the Eaton Auditorium on February 18. Formerly of the San Carlo Opera Company and the Warsaw Philharmonic, Miss Schaver has just completed a tour of Palestine, Europe and Mexico.

in F sharp major and his Ballade in F major, both ranking among the most difficult of the works he penned to exploit his own powers as a pianist, and both superbly played.

The second part was devoted to works that represent Liszt in his greater aspects. Though amazingly prolific as a piano composer he wrote but one Sonata, dedicated to Robert Schumann. It is in the key of B minor and in addition to immense decorative effects contains the loveliest of all his melodies. He was the founder of what is known as orchestral pianism, and Miss Mildner's performance had orchestral breadth of tone and perfection of detail. She followed it with the most brilliant of Liszt's three "Mephisto" Waltzes, a work I have not heard for a long while. It is a composition which really demands a program note; for it is based on a ballad by Lenau in which the poet presents Mephisto and Faust breaking in on a peasant wedding feast. The peasants are dancing to the crude strains of a rustic fiddler, when Mephisto seizes the instrument and so enchants the revelers that Faust is enabled to lure away the bride. With the frenzied gaiety of Mephisto's music is mingled the sensuous pleading of Faust as he makes love to the girl. Miss Mildner's glissando as Mephisto draws the bow across the strings, was thrillingly dramatic, and the whole interpretation was a mingling of lyrical loveliness with wild abandon. Among her extra numbers was one of unique interest—a "Pastorale Varié" attributed to Mozart, though not definitely known to be his. Whoever composed it, it is a most charming composition and was delightfully rendered.

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FILM PARADE

"Mikado" Isn't Spoiled

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

YOU can see the difficulties the producers of "The Mikado" had to meet. They had to present a screen version of the Gilbert and Sullivan masterpiece that would be acceptable to the cover-to-cover inspirationalists, and they had at the same time to take the younger generation into account; an impatient group who might easily be made restless by the rather complicated playfulness of the Gilbertian wit.

On the whole the fundamentalists appear to have won out. The screen version of "The Mikado" has been condensed to an hour-and-a-half's running, but it has not been rendered into the vulgar. Admirable color photography has increased its cherry-blossom charm and fine sound-recording gives every turn of wit, both in song and dialogue, its proper emphasis, if not quite its original value. The screen version is, in fact, an excellent photograph of the operetta itself, good enough to be framed. The old wine has got into the new bottle without the slightest alteration of flavor.

No Movie Muddle

NO DOUBT the producers were right. You can imagine what "The Mikado" might have been if a brisk screen-adaptor had got his hands on it. The outraged D'Oyly Cartians would probably have found themselves in a big radio-comedy revue, with the Three Little Maids as a Sister Singing Act before the mike and Pooh-bah as the unhappy stooge of a gag publicity man. All these hazards have been avoided. One or two concessions might have been made, however, without injuring anyone's feelings too brutally. There must for instance have been at least fifty ways of introducing the movie-public to "The Mikado" in the opening sequences, and it seems to me that the producer here has chosen the least ingratiating one—a long solemn program note, followed by a painstaking illustrative sequence with Mr. Kenny Baker wandering about aimlessly plucking a soundless guitar. And couldn't a little more of the comedy dialogue have been cut to include that cherished plain-chant (omitted here) "I've Got a Little List"? It must be admitted that much of the comedy-dialogue once so fresh and captivating has taken on a sort of scholarly avuncular quality with the years.

It is the "Mikado" music that carries the famous operetta triumphantly over from one generation to another. Here the transfer to the screen has been as successful as possible, thanks to the London Symphony Orchestra and to the D'Oyly Cartians who after all these years are obviously getting just as much fun out of the score as they ever did. Kenny Baker, the radio singer is America's contribution, and his flexible and ingratiating tenor makes his Nanki Poo worthy of the fine company he is keeping.

Good Twenty Minutes

"MOONLIGHT SONATA" devotes its first twenty minutes to Paderewski and his pianism; and these are



ERIC TREADWELL, baritone, as the King's herald in "Lohengrin" which is to be presented in Massey Hall by the Opera Guild of Toronto on the evenings of February 28 and March 2.

—Photo by Ronny Jacques.

wonderful. Mr. Paderewski played his somewhat familiar program with extraordinary brilliance and freshness and one could have listened to him and watched the famous hands and the elderly mandarin face bent over the keyboard for a great deal longer than the relatively scant time allotted to him. It was a little irritating though to have the camera constantly swing to right and left and up to the boxes and loges, away from the dramatic central figure. Why must well-dressed people listening to a concert performance always look as though their appreciation were a matter of quiet agony?

The rest of the picture in spite of the presence of Marie Tempest was one of those sorry little affairs we hoped the English studios, which have been surprising us so much lately, had stopped sending us for good. However, for the sake of those first twenty minutes "Moonlight Sonata" is worth going to see.

Gentle Desperados

IT'S a fantastic notion perhaps but if Tyrone Power, Junior were ever to pop out at me from a dark alley and poke something hard in my ribs I'd probably say, "Now look here, you look like a nice boy, why do you have to go around trying to scare respectable people with a flit-gun?" I can't get alarmed—and goodness knows I scare easy—over young Mr. Power as a desperado. Or young Mr. Fonda either. That's what makes "Jesse James" which casts these two agreeable youths as Missouri's famous outlaws a little hard to take. Apart from this error in casting, "Jesse James" is an exciting enough Western with plenty of hard riding, hard shooting and deeply respectful love-making. Nor does the hero neglect to leap from a galloping horse to a moving train something one always looks for and would hate to miss. The story ends with the unveiling of a monument to Jesse James by his admiring townspeople. As that odd memorial still stands in Missouri we may assume that the sketch is historical at least in outline.

COMING EVENTS

AN EVENT of importance in the art world next week is the exhibition and auction of paintings, sculpture and crafts being held in aid of Spanish Orphans. This exhibition will run from Monday, Feb. 20 to Saturday, Feb. 25 at the Women's Art Association, 23 Prince Arthur Avenue, and the auction will be held on Saturday night. The exhibition is sponsored by the following representative committee: A. Y. Jackson; Fred S. Haines; Charles Comfort; Yvonne McKague Housser; Paraskeva Clark and Carl Schaefer. Further information can be obtained from members of the committee or from the secretary, Mrs. John Hall, 37 Gormley Avenue, Toronto, Mo. 6375.

A PROGRAM of unusual interest is promised for the China Rice Bowl Concert which takes place at Massey Hall on February 20 for the benefit of orphaned and wounded war victims in China.

The concert is under the sponsorship of the Friends of China Society, which has recently been organized to promote a better understanding of China's culture among Canadians, and to send medical supplies to the Far East. Wide interest is being shown in this humanitarian work, and several young Canadians who were born in China, as well as young Chinese born in Canada, are helping with the arrangements, and will usher at the concert wearing oriental costumes.

Decorated with brilliant tapestries, the great stage of Massey Hall will take on the colorful splendor of a Chinese fair, and a giant rice bowl will occupy the centre of the stage. The concert takes place at the time of the Chinese New Year, and entertainers from Toronto's Chinatown will present a sword dance, a dragon dance and other novelties seldom seen by Canadians. A Chinese tea song will be rendered by the Victoria Quartet, and a short war film shown.

The guest of honor, Col. M. Thomas Tchou, is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, an accomplished linguist and a statesman of international repute. Under the direction of Generalissimo and Madam Chiang-Kai-shek, he organized the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association, which was the forerunner of the New Life Movement. He has written several books on the housing, social and labor problems of his country, and for three years was a director of the Labor Department. He has also been China's representative to the Geneva Labor Conference. Col. Tchou will speak on China's Fight for Civilization.

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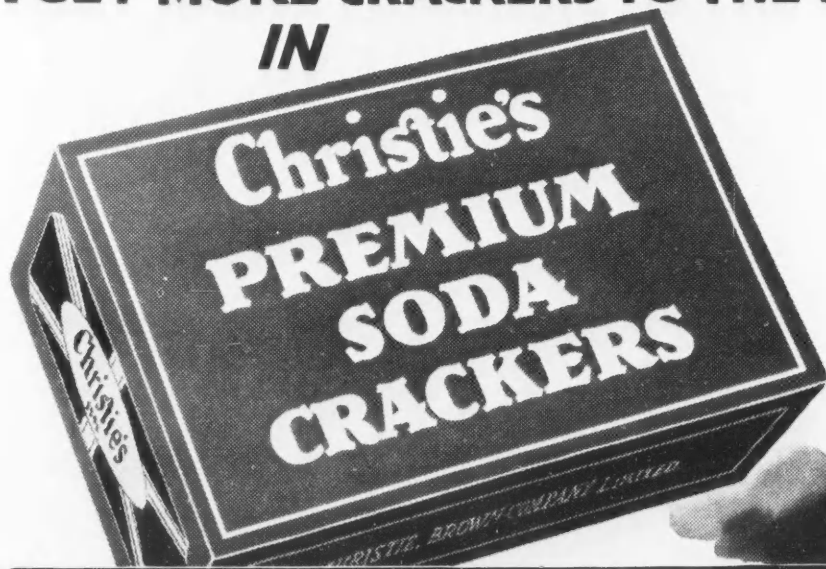
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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Ancient Lineage of the Tin Can

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IN OUR ignorance, which is sometimes deplorable, we had thought that canned goods—and can-openers—made their appearance about the same time as the horseless carriage; an erroneous impression that was corrected by an interesting brochure from England bearing the imprint of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman, is given credit for laying the foundations of the modern canning industry, at the end of the 18th century. Although his stout glass bottles were stoppered before heating, he held the current view of the times that contact with air is the chief cause of putrefaction. Appert's preparations, a wide range of meats, vegetables, fruits, and even milk, were tried out experimentally by the French Navy about 1806 and apparently proved successful. At any rate, three months later he was rewarded with a prize of 12,000 francs by the Bureau Consultatif des Arts et Manufactures. The firm of Chevallier-Appert, by the way, still flourishes in Paris.

But the real father of the canning industry was an Englishman, Bryan Donkin, who with his associate, John Hall, founder of the famous Dartford

Iron Works, first saw the advantages of iron and tin containers. After a year or so of experimentation with many failures tins of preserved foods were sent to high authorities of the British Navy and Army for trial. From correspondence during 1813 we learn they were attracting favorable attention. Supplies were sent to some stations, St. Helena, for example, in 1814, and in the same year Admiral Cochrane, commanding the West India Station, asked that some of the "patent preserved meats" should be sent out for trial as part of the diet of the sick soldiers; he having been informed that the "soup and bouilli" would keep fresh even in the West Indies. From "Bouilli" comes the word bully-beef.

There is a record of a letter, dated April 30, 1813, from a certain Culling Charles Smith, writing on behalf of Lord Wellesley, to say that his Lordship found the preserved beef very good. It was perhaps a little tactless for Culling Charles Smith to add that his Lordship could not write himself owing to his being so much indisposed.

Cans In The Arctic

SOME of Donkin's products were taken on the expedition in H.M.S. Isabella and Alexander to Baffin's Bay in 1814. The ships were furnished with flour, beef, pork, suet, oatmeal, raisins, sugar, cocoa, butter and cheese, lemon juice and "preserved meats," "vegetable soups," "concentrated soups." The commander, John Ross, noted in his diary on September 8 that as the store of vegetables had been expended, orders were given for serving a proportion of these preserved foods in lieu of part of the salt provisions, in order to prevent scurvy. Parry was a lieutenant in H.M.S. Alexander on this trip. He gave his men 1 lb. of preserved meat and 1 lb. of vegetable soup a week.

And tinned foods were used in Arctic explorations such as that of Parry in 1819, when he sailed on the first of his voyages of discovery of the North-West Passage. Some of the tins of meats were landed on the ice when the "Fury" one of the ships, met her fate in August 1825. The dumps were found by Ross on his expedition of 1829-33. "Where the preserved meats and vegetables had been deposited, we found everything entire. The canisters had been piled up in two heaps . . . they had not suffered nor rusted in two years." The contents were found to be in perfect condition.

The Hungry Students

TWO tins of 1826 have their history recorded in the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts of 1867. These



MRS. JOHN RAMSEY FRASER of Montreal, who, before her marriage on January 7, was Catharine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Dickinson of Montreal.

were tins of meat left over from the H. M. S. Blonde which went on a discovery voyage to the Sandwich Isles in 1826. They were unwisely opened for analysis before the chemistry students at Guy's Hospital by Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, who noted that the contents seemed perfectly preserved. The learned Doctor was deprived of the opportunity of making a proper analysis, the report informs us gravely, by the action of some hungry assistants who, it is added, suffered no ill-effects from their unauthorized repast.

Developments in the canning industry were rapid in the second half of the 19th century. The Australian industry began in 1848 with the opening of a factory at Newcastle, N.S.W., and the American meat factories at Chicago and elsewhere began to operate about 1868.

A tin each of "Roasted Veal" and "Carrots and Gravy," circa 1824, were opened recently for analysis, and the report states "a mixed sample of the meat and juice was given to 12 young adult rats for 10 days. They ate the supplement of 5 g. daily with avidity without any obvious harmful effect. The average increase in growth over the period was 15 g.; well within the normal range. An adult rat was given a single meal of 75 g. of the meat and gravy without any ill-effects."

Our astonished whole-hearted admiration, however, continues to go out to the hungry students at Guy's whose appetites, unhampered by the spirit of pure research, were appeased by a can of food over forty years old, "with no ill-effects."

The Allied Arts Council

BY GRAHAM McINNES

ARTISTS are proverbially a difficult group of people to bring together for a common purpose, even when that purpose is their own advancement. Accordingly, the first public meeting of the Allied Arts Council, held recently in the Public Library in Toronto, was something of a landmark in the contemporary Canadian world of art. For at this meeting, considerably more than a hundred artists, musicians, writers, actors and their friends listened to and participated in a panel discussion on the basic problem that confronts all those engaged in creative work in the Dominion.

Briefly stated, the problem was this: much good creative work is being produced in the Dominion; Canada has eleven million people; how can the artist and his public be brought together in such a way that the artist may support himself and the public secure the cultural amenities to which it is entitled? A large problem, you'll admit. Its breadth came out in the discussion, which ranged from patronage to publishing, from government assistance to the need for better teachers, from the vagaries of commercial art to the emigration of Canadians to the States. Many were the questions raised; here are some of them. Is the 49th parallel a dividing line in literature? Why do young authors (basely) write for the American market? Why can the number of artists who support themselves by their work be counted on the fingers of one hand? Why is there no

Canadian drama? Why is it so hard for young musicians to get their work published?

To the layman, much of this must seem like an outburst of organized self-pity. In fact, the head of one institution dismissed the gathering as "a lot of dissatisfied people looking for jobs." I don't think that view is really just. The meeting consisted largely of young people, doing good work, who are anxious to interest the public and the official world in what they are doing, to secure their encouragement and support, and also to face up to the sheer physical fact of the huge shadow of the United States, to adapt themselves to the situation, and to do something about it.

I think they will do something about it. The Allied Arts Council was formed last Spring as a central body to co-ordinate the activities and aspirations of all the isolated creative groups throughout the Dominion, to give them a common policy in their relations with the public, to promote practical creative projects, and to secure government assistance. These seem to be perfectly legitimate aims. But two things are necessary. First, an end to the vague, optimistic theorizing the verbiage in which so many of these groups get bogged down. Second, joint undertakings of a practical nature to show the public, patrons and government that their designs are worth supporting.

ON BOTH counts the meeting was commendably practical. There was, it is true, a lot of verbiage, but the chaff and grain were ably separated by Miss Margaret Gould, in her summing up. On the practical side, the executive of the Council, under the leadership of Mr. H. G. Kettle, of Upper Canada College, is proceeding apace with a thoroughly desirable plan. The executive of the Canadian National Exhibition has been approached with the broad outlines of a plan to organize a comprehensive exhibition and display of work by the various creative groups with a view to interesting the public, and providing a bargaining point when seeking government assistance. C.N.E. officials have, I understand, approved the plan "in principle" (which doesn't mean what it means in European politics), and are willing to grant the space when details have been completely worked out. This is an excellent start, and meanwhile, the Council, with the support of the Canadian Youth Movement, is to proceed with a comprehensive survey.

Provided artists can continue to recognize that their problem is a common one, and to support the efforts of the Council, there is no reason why progress should not be made. As one delegate was heard to remark after the meeting, "All you've got on your hands is a straight merchandising problem. You've got goods to sell; you have to convince the public they need them."

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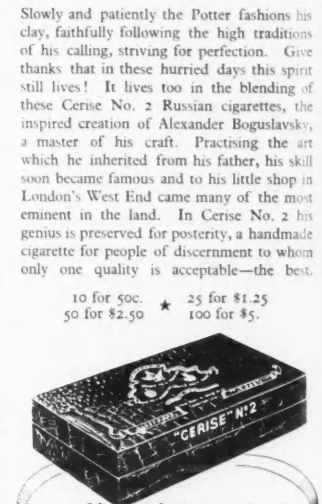
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Can Spring Be Far Behind?

BY ISABEL MORGAN

DOES her ticket say "Bermuda"? She'll take along a ruffled bathing suit... a beach dress with a deep basque waistline... a hood of chintz for the beach, velvet or taffeta for evening... a harlequin mask eye-shade... a brilliant, boned cummerbund to feminize her tailored slacks... fuchsia, probably, with violet slacks... a short flared beach-coat... fuchsia make-up, with a change to deeper polish after tanning... a Peggy Sage manicure set in pearl-white spunglass fabric.

There's a feather in your hat, your coiffure, your lapel... or two, nested in fur and tied on with a velvet band—and called a hat—for after dark. Pin a flower to your muff... or go flirtatious with a muff-bag covered with velvet roses in blending tones... and try the slenderizing effect of tying a tiny bunch of violets at each wrist on velvet bands.

Glamour goes to the head. Lilly Daché glorifies the hair-net... scatters over it tiny flowers, bows, paillettes... sprays lime-green butterflies over a snood-shaped net, worn with a forward-swooping lime-green hat... sets off blonde hair with a net of vitriol blue, holding it sleekly up under a vitriol blue hat. For evening the hair is sprinkled with tiny stars and rosebud clusters, all netted invisibly in place. Fashion show honors in this new coiffure enchantment went to the model wearing a fuchsia turban over a fuchsia-sprinkled veil-like net tying under the chin... her lips and nails done in matching fuchsia.

"Petticoat Fever"

SHOULD you feel an attack of "petticoat fever" coming on, remember there is a reason for it this year—Mainbocher did adorable petticoat dresses with touches of white at the neck in his collection. Buy embroidered batiste by the yard and sew it on the full skirt of your pet dark dress.

Dainty little "baby" bibs are new and young looking and completely change the appearance of the basic dress. Exquisite dresses made by fine modistes have organdy or batiste embroidered yokes are very fresh and springlike. Keep yokes in mind when you buy your new spring dress.

Bishop sleeves are exciting news. Wear them shirred under the bracelet-length sleeves of your dress. Shirred net, or petal shaped organdy with tiny matching collars are news. This spring wider cuffs with demure little collars are fresh and so young looking.

Color is important in spring neckwear. Adorable crisp bows in jonquil yellow, larkspur blue, or carnation pink pique will do wonders for the wardrobe. Try them in amusing ways; one pinned on the dress and another perched on the hat, or the lapel of the dark winter or spring coat.

Guimpes have come into their own this spring and they are most attractive with little "baby" collar and "baby" bibs done in batiste with whole panels of drawn work, organdy with wide jabots, and crisp pique with fagoting. The most enchanting guimpe is done in white net with intriguing ball-shaped sleeves with val piping, and little baby neckline.

Ides of March

"BEWARE the Ides of March!" Though you're no Caesar, this is the time, after months of cold blustering winds, when your skin is likely to be showing signs of dryness. To combat this Richard Hudnut presents the special Dew-ette package—two DuBarry preparations dedicated to



A VALENTINE wears her heart-shaped orchid corsage pinned at the center of a deep off-the-shoulder decolletage. The orchids are arranged without ribbons and with the stems hidden, making a beautiful and colorful accent for the black point d'esprit gown which has the new low waistline and sweeping circular skirt. The gown is by Nanty and the corsage was designed by Irene Hayes.

lovely springtime faces. The package contains a bottle of Milk of Cucumber Lotion, and a box of face powder in a choice of six shades. The lotion is a liquid foundation that looks and feels like milk, to keep the skin soft and supple under make-up, and it contains the essence of real, honest-to-goodness cucumbers distilled to give the benefit of cucumbers' soothing, cooling and gently bleaching properties.

The combination is designed for use after the skin has been given nourishment from within and lubrication from without by means of the DuBarry Beauty-Angle Treatment. You know, of course, how this unique face treatment works. You apply your creams to face and neck at your dressing table—then with these lubricants still on, lie down on your bed for fifteen minutes, inclined, head downward, with two pillows under the hips and feet up on the footboard. This stimulates the circulation of the blood to the head and neck—nourishing the skin pores from within, the natural way, and benefiting the vulnerable areas about the eyes, nose and throat which are almost unreachable in any other way. Gravity in this way acts to lift facial lines—bringing the face to its youngest, most line-free state. While the increased supply of blood is nourishing from within, the creams are doing their job of lubricating, softening and smoothing from the outside. It's as simple as that! After fifteen minutes, rise and firm the face with freshener or astringent. Then the skin is ready for make-up—powder and rouge going on over a base of the milk of cucumber lotion.

TRAVELERS

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Hatch of Hamilton, Ont., has sailed from New York for Barbados.

Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Toronto, has left for California with Sir Montague and Lady Allan of Montreal.

Mrs. Victor Ross, of Toronto, has left on a trip to Mexico City.

Mrs. Everett Barker, of Toronto, is spending a month in the south at Biloxi.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D'Arcy Leonard, Mr. A. K. Roberts, Mr. J. C. McRuer, Mr. W. I. Montgomery, Chief Justice and Mrs. McTague, Mr. C. H. A.



MISS ROSEMARY YOUNG, debutante daughter of Commander and Mrs. G. S. Youle, of Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsh.



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Mar. 3 SAMARIA
Mar. 10 ANDANIA
Mar. 18 BRITANNIA
Mar. 24 ANTONIA
Mar. 31 SCYTHIA
Apr. 7 ANDANIA

from **HALIFAX**

to Plymouth, London

Mar. 5 AURANIA
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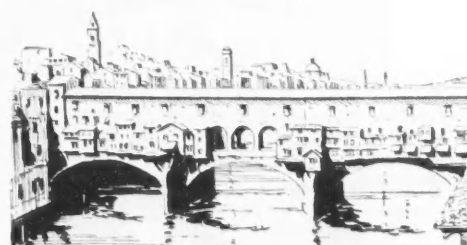
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ALL THE WORLD may be a stage, but it's not just an act when folks wax dramatic over the pickles Heinz makes! Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle, for instance. Maybe it's because these crisp slices bring back memories of the aromatic crock under Grandmother's cellar stairs . . . Maybe it's because they're extra good, made as they are from Heinz pedigree cucumbers, Heinz Vinegar and choicest spices. At any rate, you'll find a large-sized jar of Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle will make a smash-out with everybody.



Team up your cold roast lamb with Heinz Cross Cut Sweet Pickles or India Relish . . . and lady, you've a dish that will steal the show! You'll also like Heinz Chow Chow Pickle and Sweet Mustard Pickle with cold boiled ham. In fact, a good assortment of all Heinz pickles and relishes will win you many a curtain-call!

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FRESH CUCUMBER PICKLE

SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE annual Prefects' and Seniors dance at Trinity College School, Port Hope, on Friday, February 10, was a gay event of last week. The lovely Hall where dancing took place, had been tastefully decorated with spring flowers, ferns and cedars, and on the steps of the dais a miniature waterfall splashed before colored lights; streamers in the School colors and large bunches of balloons completed the decorations.

The Headmaster and Mrs. Philip Ketchum received the guests, accompanied by Mrs. J. A. Warburton, Miss Anna Mallory and Mr. Jim Warburton, the Head Prefect.

Among those attending were: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Warburton (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Ormsby, Prof. and Mrs. Norman Taylor, Mrs. H. E. Haultain, Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Bagnani, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Britton, Dr. and Mrs. Percy Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dithridge, Miss Linda Scamman, Miss Florence Maxwell, Mr. David Willis, Mr. Verschoyle Blake, Miss Dorothy Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haultain, Mr. and Mrs. John Woods, Miss Anna Mallory, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Miss Ann Sifton, Miss Monie Daly, Miss Mary Bull, Miss Joan Walker, Miss Doris Dalton, Miss Nancy Fraser, Miss Judy Scott, Miss Mary Thompson (Montreal), Miss Kay Waterman, Miss Connie Smith (London), Miss Jill German (Ottawa), Miss Berta Bellegem, Miss Goldie Shaw, Miss Barbara Coleman, Miss Barbara Reid, Miss Anne Robinson, Miss Barbara Harvey, Miss Barbara Elliot, Miss Phyllis Packard, Miss Joyce Griffiths, Miss Grace Mitchell, Miss Molly Morton, Miss Pete Cummings, Miss Susan Sinclair, Miss Peggy McKibbin, Miss Patricia Molyneux, Miss Cynthia Magee, Miss Mary Louise Newton (Montreal), Miss Ruth Findley, Miss Heather Forgie, Miss Dorothy Cameron, Miss Rosalind Heath, Miss Marion Davies, Miss Cubby Lampman, Miss Grace Hutchison, Miss Joan Redpath (Montreal), Miss Jeannette Lalfoley (Montreal).

Mr. Douglas Watson, Mr. John Henderson (Upper Canada College), Mr. Hamish Mackintosh, Mr. John Franks (Ridley College), Mr. H. E. Archibald, Mr. T. C. Gordon (St. Andrew's College), Messrs. Jim Warburton, Tom Seagram, Jack Langmuir, John Wallace, John Grover, Wallace Duggan, George Hancock, John Duncanson, Billy Wills, Andrew LeMesurier, Ralph Johnson, Jamie Lawson, Donald Waters, Craig Somerville, Jim Giffen, Kenneth Phin, Sandy Pearson, Ian Tate, Gordon Best, Jim Thomson, Elliott Turcot, Malcolm Mackenzie, Charles Spencer, Howard Bearisto, John Rea, David Armour, John Higginbotham, Eric Oakley, Wood Fairlie, Peter Landry, Edward Cayley, Ted Peacock, Billy McConnel, Peter Cayley, Broddy Duggan, John Hart, John Turcot, George Benson, Jim Kerr, Bruce Russell (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Glover, the Rev. and Mrs. Norman Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Humble, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tottenham, Mr. and Mrs. John Alden (Hamilton).

Formal Opening

HIS Excellency the Governor-General will attend the reception being given by the Law Society of Upper Canada at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on March 3, when the formal opening of the new Law Society Building will take place.

For St. John's

IN AID of St. John's Convalescent Hospital, the Coronation Club will hold their second annual bridge and fashion show on the afternoon of Saturday, February 25, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Co-conveners are Mrs. Norman McRobb and Mrs. F. R. Nicholson. Models taking part



MRS. A. PERRY, convener of bridge at the Coronation Club Bridge and Fashion Show to be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on the afternoon of Saturday, February 25. The event is held in aid of St. John's Convalescent Hospital.

—Photograph by Sherriff Studios.

In the fashion show include: Mrs. Stuart Meek, Mrs. George Rogan, Mrs. L. D. Murray, Mrs. Alfred Phillips, Mrs. D. K. Honor, Mrs. John M. Mackinnon, Mrs. Alfred Greer, Mrs. R. F. Morgan, Mrs. Melville Scott Jr., Mrs. Enid Taylor, Miss Marian Dobson, Mrs. W. S. Cameron, Miss Betty Devlin, Mrs. Joseph A. Hunt, Mrs. H. B. Spaulding, Honorary President, and Mrs. E. B. Meyers, President, will take part in the "lucky draw."

Books

A BOOK sale in aid of the West-End Creche will be held February 20-25 at 23 Bloor Street, W., Toronto. Those in charge of arrangements include: Mrs. Alfred Walker, convener; Mrs. W. M. Hiller, treasurer; Mrs. Gordon Shaver; Mrs. Strachan Innes; Miss Barbara Band, convener of the junior members. Contributions of second-hand books for the sale will be gratefully received by the committee at the above address.

Moves to Capital

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Miss Margaret McLaren, have left Saint John, N.B., to take up residence in Fredericton, to remain in the capital for the session of the provincial legislature which opened on February 16. The Lieutenant-Governor with Miss McLaren is occupying Mr. Arthur M. Gibson's residence, 58 Waterloo Row, again this year as he did during the 1938 session of the provincial house.

Honor Daughters

MR. and Mrs. T. A. Pugsley and Mr. and Mrs. Elton Johnson are entertaining at a not-out dance in honor of their daughters, Miss Peggy Pugsley and Miss Drue Johnson, at the Toronto Skating Club on Friday evening, February 17.

Junior League's Play

AMONG the members of the Children's Theatre Group of the Junior League of Toronto, who are taking an active part in the staging of the children's play, "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater," at the Margaret Eaton Theatre, Saturday morning and afternoon, February 18, are the following: Mrs. Nicholas Ignatieff, music; Miss Margaret Sprout, scenery; Mrs. T. R. Deacon, Mrs. K. D. Haywood, Mrs. Clair Northey, Mrs. A. Stanley, Mrs. S. A. Hughes, Mrs. W. H. Leak, Mrs. Gordon Kernohan, costumes; Mrs. James Lepper, Mrs. J. W. Eaton, Mrs. Charles Sturdee, Mrs. John Angus, Miss Dorothy Mains, properties.

Spring Gardens

THE Spring Garden Festival, to be held at Victoria, B.C., May 3-6, offers the following interesting program of garden tours:

Wednesday, May 3, a.m.—Government House Gardens, through the courtesy of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; Senator G. H. Barnard, 1462 Rockland Ave.; Mr. A. B. Morrell, 750 Pemberton Rd. . . . p.m.—Hatley Park, Mr. H. J. Pendray, Esquimaux Lagoon (or) Mrs. David Spencer, 2906 Cook St.; Mr. Robert Waddell, 3540 Maplewood Ave.; Col. S. L. McMullen, "Strangewood," Tyndall Ave.

Thursday, May 4, a.m.—Lady Barnard, "Clovelly," 701 Sea Terrace; Mr. R. H. Pooley, 1182 Old Esquimaux Rd. . . . p.m.—Mrs. B. Wilson, 1770 Rockland Ave.; Mrs. Walter C. Nichol, 1759 Rockland Ave.; Mr. W. Hobart Molson, 1663 Rockland Ave.; Mr. D. James Angus, 1617 Rockland Ave.; Mrs. W. P. D. Pemberton, 595 Foul Bay Rd.

Friday, May 5, a.m.—Miss L. Ogilvie, "Glenora," Uplands; Mrs. R. Kershaw, Ten Mile Point; Col. Sharland, Arbutus Road; Mrs. Fred Robertson, Sinclair Road. (Return trip to be made via Summit of Mount Tolmie). . . . p.m.—Mr. E. D. Todd, 508 Island Road; Mr. G. M. Lynes, 535 Island Road; Mrs. Gordon Hopburn, 1069 York Place; Mrs. C. F. Armstrong, 1630 York Place. (Thence to the Flower Show at the Willows).

Saturday, May 6, a.m.—Hatley Park, Mr. H. J. Pendray, Esquimaux Lagoon. . . . p.m.—Through Beacon Hill Park; Mr. J. E. Day, 59 Cook St.; Mrs. C. A. Steele, 57 Howe St.; Mrs. J. N. Hatch, 273 King George Terrace; Countess de Suzanet, Dennison Road; Mr. A. H. Patterson, Sylvan Lane.



MISS BETTY McDERMOTT, debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. McDermott of Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsb.

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Gardens of the Empress Hotel are open to visitors at all times. "Benvenuto," the famous gardens of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butchart, are open to visitors every day. Visitors also are invited to the following commercial gardens: Oak Bay Nursery, Meadow Place; Mrs. J. A. Hibbertson, 833 Byng St.; Rockhome Nurseries, East Saanich Road; Pen-Y-Byrn (W. H. A. Preece), McKenzie Ave.; Lakeview Lily Farm, 1241 Union Ave.; Layritz Nurseries, Wilkinson Road.

TRAVELERS

Judge and Mrs. Frank Denton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. G. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Statten, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wardropper, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Ridpath, Mr. and Mrs. John McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mitchell, Mrs. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Maw, all of Toronto, arranged an old-fashioned sleighing party at The Guild of All Arts last week.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert Matthews have returned to Toronto from St. Augustine, Florida, where they were guests at the Ponce de Leon.



MISS BETTY McNEILL, debutante daughter of Lt.-Col. E. R. McNeill and Mrs. McNeill of Ottawa.

—Photograph by Paul Horndal.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Soup is a Favorite With Everybody

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

GRANNIE always said that soup was nourishing. "Beef broth, Cynthia, will build you right up after a long illness." Grandpa said "Nonsense, soup isn't worth the trouble." This division of opinion in the Brown family got us nowhere, but Grannie's and Grandpa's views have been boiled down to the simple rule that good soup is fine, but it has to be awful good, and any other soup isn't worth the bother of heating, much less swallowing. The dietitians tell us now that you'll never get over any illness, not even a sore toe, by drinking beef broth. The only thing it might help is the hiccoughs, for beef broth has no food value at all. Dear dear! Poor Grannie, unless the dietitians are wrong.

You can't make good soup unless you have stock. If you can't take the hours of smell connected with stock—and few can unless they have the perfect kitchen ventilating system—use tinned consommé or chicken soup whenever stock is called for. Don't forget that tinned consommé unadorned, and with a little sherry, makes a better dinner party soup than most cook's home efforts, and good clear soup always starts a party off on the right foot. When you use soup for luncheon, or Sunday supper, or for dinner, when the menu you ordered for the family seems a little skimpy, you will need some more filling soups.

Potato Soup

Boil six large potatoes with a chopped onion in a quart of water, until the potatoes are very soft. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, and stir in two of flour, salt and pepper and a quart of milk, stirring all the time until the mixture boils. Strain

HOME FROM HAVANA

NOT Morro Castle's blood and tears
That drench the dark and stain the stone
And flood the years,
Haunt my heart most now I'm alone. . .

Nor Capitol's relentless dome
That hoards its wealth before the poor
And sends them home
Remembering diamonds in the floor. . .

Nor the Casino's hands of chance,
Slim and white and very old,
That touch to a trance
Maiden and men with grace and gold;

Proud Prado, nor the royal palm,
Nor Spanish arrogance on wheels;
Nor the dead calm
Cathedral where old Cuba kneels. . .

These fade away, but my heart knows
A flower-girl who sold the skies
With one deep rose.
I saw all Cuba in her eyes!

LEO COX.

the potatoes with their water into the milk mixture and let it come to the boil, add chopped parsley and serve.

Swedish Soup

THIS calls for two tins of consommé. Chop up a small onion and an apple and boil them in the consommé until they are very soft. Strain and add a quarter of a pint of cream and a dash of curry powder.

Clam Chowder

OPEN a tin of clams and cut the round pieces up into sections. If you don't, your guests will think you are serving elastic band soup. Cut up the pieces are quite digestible and have a good taste. Chop the clams, and put them aside with all their liquor. Make a thin white sauce with more butter than you would use ordinarily. For two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour, salt, and a lot of pepper, and a pint and a half of milk. When this has thickened, add a slice of onion, and leave the mixture simmering for fifteen minutes. Take out the onion, add the clams and a few pieces of potato to give color, and three



MISS PEGGY BRUCE, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bruce of Ottawa, who had the honor of being presented to Their Excellencies at the Drawing Room.

—Photograph by Paul Horsdal.

tablespoonfuls of finely diced potato. Let the soup simmer in the double boiler for half an hour.

THIS is the time of year for chestnuts, and if you like their flavor try it in soup. Boil the chestnuts for

half an hour and make one cup of purée by rubbing them through a sieve. Put three cups of milk, a quarter of a cup of chopped onion, a quarter of a cup of chopped carrots, and a quarter of a cup of chopped celery in a pan and cook for forty minutes. Take out the vegetables and add the chestnut purée, and two tablespoonfuls of butter, season with salt and pepper.

Cream of Onion Soup

2 medium sized onions chopped fine or put through the mincer.
3 tablespoonfuls of butter
3 tablespoonfuls of flour
2 cups of clear stock
1 cup of milk
½ cup of water

BROWN the onions in the butter, then add the flour, the stock and the milk. Put this in the double boiler and cook until it thickens, add the water if you do not like your soup pretty thick; if you do leave it out. Season with salt and pepper and a dash of cayenne, and serve with grated cheese.

Mushroom Soup

THERE is a theory that mushroom soup is hard to make—better not try it, depend on the tinned variety. The tinned one is good, but it is one of the easiest soups in the world to make, and why so many cook books try to make it sound hard, is just one of those mysteries. Make a thin



A WEDDING OF INTEREST in Ottawa was that of Miss Christina McNaughton, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. A. G. L. McNaughton. She became the bride of Mr. Thomas Kenny McDougall, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall, of Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsb.

white sauce in the top section of the double boiler, with four tablespoonfuls of butter—more if you like the soup to have a yellow tinge—and three of flour and a quart of milk. When the sauce has thickened over the direct fire put the pot over the water section and add half a pound of mushrooms chopped finely. Leave this cooking in the covered double boiler for three quarters of an hour, and then strain, rubbing the pulp of the mushrooms well through the sieve. Reheat, add salt and pepper to taste and serve.

"Beharrungsgeschwindigkeit"

BY KAY CARSON

MAIL that brings in letters dealing with such widely divergent subjects as freight bills relating to recent carriage of reptiles, to rulings from foreign airports concerning the health regulations of ladybirds, written in a variety of languages, is the daily dose of Miss Margaret Newton, the only woman translator of foreign correspondence for Imperial Airways, the biggest civil aviation company in Great Britain.

Miss Newton finds herself skipping glibly from cooking problems to cockpits with a mind that can as easily assort French omelettes from German air-screws as you or I can differentiate between Brussels sprouts and gorgonzola cheese.

A knowledge of languages is the entrée to many an interesting profession.

Miss Newton's profession is one which requires a wide understanding, not only of languages—she speaks French, German and Italian fluently, while she can read Dutch and Spanish—but also a deep understanding of all aeronautical nomenclatures.

IN AVIATION, probably more than in most businesses, there has gradually been built up a language which contains a large percentage of "slang" or colloquialisms which make literal translations almost an impossibility. These colloquialisms often creep into official documents.

An instance of this is illustrated in the word "tarmac" which most people in England realize refers to the curved strip of concrete to be found in front of all hangars fronting the centre landing ground. In France this is referred to as "the

spur," while other countries happily refer to it as "the apron."

Translators often come up against tough problems.

One of the most problematical posers Miss Newton recalls ever having to face, was the word "beharrungsgeschwindigkeit" a German word.

Translated literally it meant "constant speed." But that was not good enough; it had to be given a technical translation. She appealed to individuals in foreign airlines stationed at Croydon airport. They were equally puzzled. Finally an official hit upon the correct translation. It meant "terminal velocity speed" and so the query was duly answered.

Often she receives amusing letters. One of these came in a very important-looking envelope from one of the smaller States in Central Europe. Unable to identify the language, she sent it to a firm of professional translators. A week later along came the translation with a bill for £118.11. The letter had been written in an obscure Slavonic dialect and began:—

"Dear Sir:—
"I beg to apply for a position with your company as a laborer. . ."

Another letter came from a Nyasaland boy who expressed his desire to be placed as a "driver on the Heroplane."

"I have," he wrote, "the liveliest ambition which should be favored me now or never to drive an Aroplane. Every night I don't rest from dreaming of myself in the air as an aside driver or as an assistant." He naively admitted to having no experience or qualifications regarding aeroplanes.

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way no. 2

Niblet-ears . . . FLATTER HIM—with that Sunday dinner flourish on a middle-of-the-week meal . . . Niblet-ears. Four beautiful matched ears of luscious yellow corn. Extra-tall, extra-tender kernels on a tiny cob—with the fresh flavor of ears just picked. A marvellous out-of-season treat by Green Giant . . . and another exclusive breed of corn controlled by Fine Foods.

way no. 3

Del Maiz Cream Style Corn . . . PAMPER HIM—with the same juicy tender kernels that you enjoy in Niblets, packed in another wonderfully good-to-eat way . . . in their own rich cream. Big golden morsels of summer sunshine—rich and meaty (the taller kernels yield more corn hearts without cob fiber). Not like the usual thin, mushy corn—but thick and creamy. It's something new in corn.



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The Green Giant Family of Quality Products . . . Green Giant Peas . . . Del Maiz Niblets Corn . . . Niblet-ears Corn . . . Del Maiz Cream Style Corn . . . Del Maiz Niblets Mexicorn . . . Green Giant Asparagus . . . Green Giant Tomatoes . . . Green Giant Tomato Juice . . . Green Giant Golden Wax Beans.

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ALSO PACKERS OF GERBER'S STRAINED VEGETABLES . . . GROWN AND PACKED IN CANADA



MISS ELSPETH MACLEAN, who will be among the members of Fort William's Ski Club, playing hostess at the Meet to be held there this month.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

New Film About Wheat Growing

BY MARY GOLDIE

IT WAS something of a treat this week to enter one of the most up-to-date and modern theatres in London to see a preview of a film about Canada. The kindness of a friend enabled me to see this picture, and to be one of the good-sized gathering present. As I looked about the theatre it struck me rather forcibly that everyone present, with perhaps a very few exceptions, was either a Canadian or had some vital interest in Canada. As I looked around, too, at all those people, I thought what varied occupations they represented and how diverse were the professions and talents of Canadians settled in London.

The invitation which made it possible for me to be at this rather unusual Canadian gathering read like this: "R. V. Biddulph, European Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board, requests the pleasure of your company at the preview of the sound motion picture 'The Kinsmen'." The picture showed how the first grains of wheat were sent from a friend in Scotland to one Mr. Fife in the Western Provinces, and how Mr. Fife planted them, thus making himself the pioneer of wheat-growing in the Prairie Provinces. It went on to portray in all its stages the great wheat industry of Canada, the preparation of the huge tracts of treeless land, the sowing of the seed, the harvesting, the weighing and testing, the shipping of the wheat in cars to the head of the Great Lakes, the loading of the ships and the voyage down the lakes to the port of Montreal. Apart from the pictures of the actual growing and shipping of the wheat, there were many beautiful views of the country, of the prairies, of the cities, of the lakes, of the canals and of the ports. I came away wishing that the picture could be shown throughout the British Isles to the general public, and not just to the members of the Bakery Industry in this country. If this could be done, it might serve as a lead for more and more of the same sort of films finding their way over here.

There was a "trailer" picture, too. It was entitled "Ornamental Swimming" and was a most beautiful film of specially trained Canadian girls doing almost acrobatic feats in the swimming-pool. The skill and precision of their performance brought forth much applause from the audience. I noted that both short and longer films were directed by Gordon Spurling.

THERE are one or two items of news this week which prove yet again the versatility of Canadians in England. The first has to do with music. Mr. Ross Pratt, a young Canadian pianist who has studied at the Royal Academy of Music, made his debut in a recital at Wigmore Hall during this week. The program included numbers by Bach, Brahms, and Liszt. The music critics were more than usually kind to Mr. Pratt, and spoke of his exceptionally agile fingers and his unusual intelligence and discrimination. Further, the range of tone included a delicacy not often associated with brilliance and was controlled with great skill and judgment. And it was good to see that the critic closed with these words: "Because he combines a first-class technical equipment with an unusually sensitive approach to the keyboard, and because his musicianship is beyond reproach, it will be a particular pleasure to hear him again." Few indeed are those whose debuts in the musical profession have been so cordially greeted, and Mr. Pratt deserves congratulations.

Broadcasting this week was a young Canadian violinist, Bohdan Hubich, born at Winnipeg of Ukrainian parents and one of a musical family. He has won various prizes and medals in Canada and came to London some four years ago for further study. He has broadcast on several occasions in Canada.

FROM music we go on to the amazing profession (or perhaps we should call it a hobby) of a young woman who came originally from Toronto but who has been living in England for some years. Mrs. Kay Petre's name is well-known to those who are followers and worshippers



MISS PATRICIA UNITY RANK, granddaughter of the late David Jameson McArthur of Montreal, will be presented at one of Their Majesties' Courts in London this year by her mother, Mrs. Rowland Rank, of Aldwick Place, Aldwick, West Sussex, England.

of the god "speed," since she has made it known through her abilities as a racing motorist. Not far from London is the famous racing track of Brooklands, a great circle of cement banked high at the corners and overlooked by a grandstand capable of holding many hundreds of people. And here, when races are held, are many people who have developed a liking, and often a craze, for this modern sport. To these people Mrs. Petre is famous, not only because she is one of the very few women racing motorists in England, but because her skill is quite equal to that of the majority of male motorists. She has broken several records at Brooklands.

In 1937 she was seriously injured while participating in a race at Brook-

lands and lay in hospital unconscious for nine days. But six months later, she was back again on the racetrack. Now today comes the news that Major Calvert Empson, a motorist representative of the "Daily Sketch" was killed and Mrs. Kay Petre, racing motorist, injured when their car, in which they were competing in the Monte Carlo Rally, crashed today at Amberg, near Lyons, France. So great was the force of the collision with a lorry, that the racing car turned over three times. Mrs. Petre received facial injuries yet, without doubt, she will be back on the track again before long.

COMMANDER G. R. MAINGUY has arrived from Canada to take a Staff Course at Greenwich. He was for some time at Ottawa. His wife, who has accompanied him to England, is at present living at Queen Anne's Mansions. Although Commander Mainguy's home is in Chemainus, British Columbia, his family originally came from the island of Guernsey, where his daughter is now at school. He expects to be at Greenwich for two years, the usual length of the Staff Course.

As Commander Mainguy enters Greenwich, Commander Roger Bidwell leaves it. After completing his two years' Staff Course, he has now gone to the East Indies, where he will be Staff Officer to the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Station. Mrs. Bidwell and the children will remain in England until his return, which will probably be in another two years' time.

A good many Canadians attended the wedding of Captain Eustace Bird, formerly of Toronto, to Miss Marjorie Campbell Perkins at St. Mary Abbott's Church last Saturday. Captain Bird was born in Toronto and educated at Upper Canada College and the Royal Military College in Kingston. He then joined the British Army, as a member of the Royal Tank Corps and has been in England ever since.

The Exhibition at Zurich

A DEFINITE program has just been issued covering the Sports and Festive Events which will take place at Zurich during the Swiss National Exposition, from May 6—October 29, 1939. The list is enormous, giving ample assurance that visitors will have much to see and to enjoy in Zurich throughout the Fair period.

Impressive ceremonies will mark the opening of the Exposition on May 6. Scheduled for the very next day is the premier performance in the Festival Hall of a special Festival Play. The hall in question has a removable tent roof and will also be the scene of concerts, festivals and large gatherings.

May 13 has been set aside as "Federal Music Day for Boys" and May 13—14 will see Automobile and Motorcycle Races, sponsored by the Swiss Automobile and Touring Clubs, also National and International Hockey Tournaments, and an International Balloon Race for the Swiss National Exposition Cup.

THE very best that Swiss yodelers have to offer is to be heard during the Federal Yodeling Festival from June 3—5, and the Hornussen Fête on Zurich's Allmend, from June 10—11, will acquaint visitors with a sport that is typically Swiss and may be described as combining features common to Golf, Cricket, Tennis and Baseball. June attractions include all phases of sports on

land and water, as well as many artistic features, such as a "Musicians' Fête" on June 24—26; "Swiss Accordion Days" from June 24—25, and various "Cantonal Days," with respective costumes a colorful accompaniment.

A galaxy of sports and artistic events is also foreseen for July and August, with internationally important Aquatic, Athletic, Golf, Tennis and Football contests. The Swiss National Exposition Shooting Matches on the Albsgütli are set for August 12—20; a Swiss Costumes Festival is planned for August 19—21, or possibly August 26—28; Fencing Championships will be decided on August 19—20; and the Swiss National Exposition Wrestling Fête is to be held on August 26—27.

September 2—3 will see a big Air Meet at Dübendorf Flying Field and the Boys' Annual Rifle Shooting Competitions on the Albsgütli will be witnessed from September 9—11.

THE Fair occupies two extensive park areas on both shores of the beautiful lake of Zurich. Trolleys, buses, boats and even an aerial railway will convey visitors from one Exposition centre to the other, with the displays covering the life and work of the Swiss people, their history and culture from every angle. Zurich itself is a fascinating city and is within easy reach from all parts of Switzerland, as well as from all countries in Europe.



THE SALON OF THE DEAUVILLE SUITE ON THE NORMANDIE — WORLD'S LARGEST
New York to England and France, and thus to all Europe: ILE DE FRANCE, March 18, April 20
NORMANDIE, March 3, April 1 • PARIS, March 11, April 8 • Fly anywhere in Europe via Air-Fr

TRAVELERS

Lady Meredith and Mrs. Alex Paterson have left Montreal to spend the remainder of the winter in Belleair, Florida.

Mrs. George A. Morrow, of Toronto, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Graham Morrow, and the latter's two little daughters, Ann and Judith, are in Bermuda where they have taken a house for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard K. Travers, who have been visiting Mrs. Travers' mother, Mrs. Karl Wildern, in St. Catharines for the past two months,

and have since been spending a short time in New York and Washington, have sailed from New York for Budapest, Hungary. Mr. Travers is the American Consul-General and First Secretary of the American Legation in Budapest.

Captain Hastings, of London, England, formerly of Ottawa, is the guest of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Percy Nelles.

Captain and Mrs. S. G. Shier of Ottawa, with the latter's sister, Miss Donald MacEachern, of Toronto, have sailed on the Duchess of Atholl for London, England, where they will

reside for some months. Mrs. Shier and Miss MacEachern are the daughters of the Reverend Norman MacEachern and Mrs. MacEachern of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Osler, of Toronto, have sailed from Boston on the Lady Rodney for Nassau.

Colonel and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Ont., following a short visit in Montreal, when they were guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pangman, have arrived in Bermuda where they have taken up their residence at "Cedar Lodge."

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Good to the
last drop



MISS MARGARET BRADLEY of Fort William, Ont., where, of the Ski Club's seven hundred members, fifty per cent are women.



PS...HONEY, ASK ANN WHAT COFFEE THIS IS...I NEVER TASTED ANY WITH SUCH RICH, FULL BODY

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